THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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A TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Johnson's Personal Views.

From To-day's New York Citizen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21. — "The trouble is," said the President, "that instead of inquiring what we are and our present powers, we insist on making ourselves something else, and inventing new powers which it cannot be for our benefit to wield. We make the mistake of becoming inventors, instead of applying ourselves to become discoverers.

"There are now a score of plans for reconstructing the Southern States before the country, and the pubic mind is unduly agitated as to which shall be adopted. Amendments are proposed to the Constitution, amendments of every possible character; whereas, if people, instead of inventing new things, would seek to discover what already exist, they would find all the powers they need to accomplish their legitimate wishes in the Constitution as it stands.

"The Constitution guarantees a republican form of government to every State, and says that no State shall be deprived of its representation in Congress without its own consent. Well, on the other hand, some of our people say that they will not allow men who participated in the Rebellion to be their peers, and to have voices in the great council of the nation. They therefore demand a Constitutional amendment on this head; and so likewise for every other evil that they can find, or fancy to be existing.

"But does not the Constitution itself provide a remedy for this very evil, where it says that each House of Congress shall be absolute judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members. May not each House, under this, while rejecting any prominent ex-Rebel or man obnoxious for disloyalty, who shall be sent from any of the so-called Confederate States, at the same time not deprive the State of representation, but merely say:—'This man we reject under our constitutional prerogative. We do not, however, deny the right of your State to representation, whenever you shall send us a proper man?'

"See for a moment what would be the effect of this course. We at once divide the public opinion of the State so treated—at present made a unit under the ban of indiscriminate exclusion. We hold out a reward for the election of loyal men, and attach a penalty, which the people of the State must themselves impose, for the restraint of active participants in the late Rebellion. There are scores and hundreds of ambitious men of loyal record in every State who would then be naturally forced to the surface, but under the present system of indiscriminate exclusion it can make no difference whether loyal or disloyal Senators and Representatives shall be sent.

"Even let us take an extreme case. Suppose the State of Georgia should send Alexander H. Stephens to the Senate, and that the Senate should say:—'We acknowledge the right of Georgia to representation; we acknowledge that the credentials of Mr. Stephens are made out in the proper form; but in view of his connection with the Rebellion, and former connection with the United States, we—in the exercise of our constitutional privilege—do not choose to accept Mr. Stephens as our peer; and must insist that some man of loyal record shall be sent in his place.'

"Would not the Georgians at once commence looking around for some one who could satisfy these conditions? And would not an immediate impetus be given towards building up a loyal sentiment in the State? The wounds our country suffered are not vital, though the depletion of blood was great. There were none of the great bones broken, for the framework of the Constitution still remains, and is sufficient, if we could only abstain from further irritating surgery. The best healing in surgery is that which the doctors describe as by 'the first intention,' or force of nature; but our violent Doctors in Congress—and this is spoken with no disrespect to that body, but as a fact of observation—will still insist on tearing open the wounds afresh, in order to force a faster healing by caustic applications and the actual cautery.

"What we need—what we vitally need, both for payment of the national debt and to enable us have a proper foreign policy—too long, I confess, delayed—is harmony, internal peace, and a condition of restored confidence that will draw capital to develop the industrial resources of the South, and to assist the Southern planters in reorganizing the shattered relations of labor. We need all this to make the national burdens endurable. Every bale of cotton, every barrel of sugar, every tierce of rice, every hogshead of tobacco raised in the ex-Rebel States must furnish a proportionate reduction to the taxation of the North, and must go, so far as it may be worth, towards restoring an equilibrium in our foreign exchanges, which must be the first fundamental step towards a return to the hard-money basis, instead of paper currency.

"As for myself, my convictions in politics are things that I cannot change to suit the expediencies of this, or any other moment. They have grown with my growth, they have strengthened with my strength, and they are to me only less sacred, and as much to be preserved, as my religious faith. Attempts are made to make it appear that my words at different times have been inconsistent; but were not the circumstances inconsistent under which the apparently contradictory words were spoken, or opinions given? During the high storm of Rebellion, or in the first heat of its subsidence, words were proper to be said which would be utterly improper in times of peace. We put a broken limb in splints to hold it quiet, whether the patient will or no; but to insist on holding the splints there when the limb is restored, or when a further examination shall have proved that the wounds, though deep, were only flesh-wounds, leaving the bones uninjured—this would not be wise surgery, but cruelty; not statesmanship, but barbarous usurpation.

"I am accused of usurping power, when my whole life has been one continual battle against the tendency of bureaucracy or aristocracy—the concentration of power in the hands of a few. I was accused of usurping power for my veto of the first Freedmen's Bureau bill, although the veto was a voluntary putting away from me of a patronage and power more unlimited than was ever previously offered to any President. I am for holding all possible power in the hands of the people permanently; I am in favor of always finding the minimum of power necessary to be delegated to any officials, or to the general Government, and only allowing the minimum to be given.

"But look even at this bill of Senator Sherman's, and see what it does, or proposes doing. It is only less objectionable than the House bill in that it does not openly supersede the President, representing the civil power, in favor of the General commanding the armies of the United States. But it violates the constitutional provision guaranteeing a republican form of government, and substitutes a military despotism over the late revolted States. It disfranchises nearly all the intelligent whites, and gives universal suffrage to the ignorant blacks, thus overriding the provision that each State shall determine who shall be entitled to its suffrage. It also nullifies the Constitutional amendments, by practically declaring the existing Governments of the Southern States illegal, so that their adoption of the amendments must be without validity.

"Everywhere there is a tendency to substitute the 'Government' as the source of power, instead of the 'people;' and it is against this tendency I am at issue. The Sherman bill denies the writ of habeas corpus, whenever such shall be the pleasure of an arbitrary military commander, in whose power to rule over them the people of the subjugated district shall have no voice. It also strikes down the right of early trial by a civil court, and by a jury of the peers of the accused. In fact, it fundamentally uproots all those popular and constitutional guarantees of freedom which were extorted from King John by the barons of England in the signature of *Magna Charta*—that basis of our common law.

"It is for the principles of our common law and common justice, and for the rights of the whole people as against what is called the 'Government,' that I am to-day contending. It is for this I am called a 'usurper,' while the fact is, it is because I would not usurp power, nor have excessive powers thrust upon me, if I can help it, that this war has been made upon me. I challenge the production of a single act in my whole administration which has aimed to increase my authority as President. Even in constructing Provisional Governments for the Southern States—also denounced as one of my 'flagrant usurpations'—the object evidently was to divest the national Government of its centralizing power, and restore that power as nearly and promptly as circumstances would permit to the people of the various ex-Rebel States.

"The South is to-day in our hands, a beaten, helpless, well-nigh hopeless country, and the power we wield should be held as a sacred trust. We should not use it vindictively. I will not argue because we profess to be Christians, and these men are our brothers; but, if on no higher ground, then upon the ground of self-interest. All the legislation proposed for the South, proposes to multiply offices at the expense of the general Government, while not adding the productions of Southern industry to the general stock for the redemption of our national debt and the support of our annual ourdens. My object is to reduce the assumed and really usurpational powers forced on the general Government during the war, powers that were then essential to meet a desperate emergency; but which cannot much longer be continued without vitiating the whole fabric and theory of our representative and popular system.

"What Congress in its wisdom may see fit to do, I cannot say; but my own course is clear. I shall exercise every function of my office in defence of the people and their rights, according to the best judgment that Heven has enkowed me with. I shall execute all laws scrupulously, and perhaps most scrupulously those which have been passed against my judgment and over my veto. But for all such legislation, Congress must bear the undivided responsibility; and the days cannot be far distant in which the terrible logic of events will force the people to ask themselves seriously, and not in passion, 'On which side lay the tendency of usurpation?'"

Thus, but far more fully and forcibly, spoke the President to me yesterday—his conversation running off from the main topic occasionally into happy illustrations and brief, quick, striking criticisms on the names most prominent in our national politics. Of Mr. Greeley he spoke with warm respect, eulogizing the sterling integrity of his character and his great talents, as more than a compensation for his occasional eccentricities of judgment; but from inquiries pushed in another quarter, your correspondent believes there never has been any foundation of the report that Mr. Greeley is about entering the Cabinet as Postmaster-General. Indeed, as to all rumors of Cabinet changes, a long experience in Washington has made the writer wholly incredulous; but that Mr. Seward may very possibly contemplate retiring shortly after next 4th of March, in which case he wishes Charles Francis Adams to be his successor, has reached me on authority more than commonly entitled to credit.

And, now before concluding, let me give a personal picture of President Johnson as he appears in his audience chamber. I have seen three previous Presidents — Lincoln, Buchanan, and Pierce, having been in more or less direct relations with each; and the impression Mr. Johnson makes may be best conveyed by citing a remark of James T. Brady, immediately after his first interview with the present President. It was just after Mr. Lincoln's death and Mr. Johnson's inauguration, and while the papers were most fiercely denouncing the latter as being habitually in an unfit condition for the discharge of his important duties. "I know not how that may be," said Mr. Brady; "but on quitting the audience-room my impression was that I had seen the first President who fulfilled my ideal of what the appearance and manner of a President should be—calm, courteous, dignified, imperturbable, attentive, patient, and innately an honest gentleman."

Mr. Johnson invariably dresses neatly in decorous black, without ring, watch-guard, studs, or any gleam of jewelry. His manner is eminently grave, his voice level and impressive, his gestures chiefly with a pencil when speaking; and when he is listening one cannot but be struck with the patient and polite attention which this overworked and badly-badgered gentleman yet continues to pay to each new ripple (many of them interminable "bores") in the unceasing tide of visitors who are candidates for his attention daily. I have seen Mr. Johnson very many times, and at all hours between mid-day and 11 o'clock at night, and have never yet seen in him the slightest alteration of manner—the slightest indication that his habits ever were or ever could be any different from those which, when in the Senate, made him the standard for decorum and propriety in that body. These things I am almost ashamed to find necessary to be said when writing of the President of the United States; but so high has party malice run, and so violent and vindictive have been the slanders which have assailed this officer, that in some quarters the effect of an explicit statement may be good. "I believe Andrew Johnson to be as devout and self-sacrificing a patriot as ever lived," said Chief-Justice Chase not many months ago to the writer, "but fatally wrong in some of his views, and cursed with some of the worst advisers." This was high testimony from a prejudiced source, and with that testimony this letter must conclude. C. G. HALPIN.

Amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, February 21, 1867:—

	Tons.	Cwt.
From St. Clair	1,211	11
From Port Carbon	5,314	11
From Pottsville	99	05
From Schuylkill Haven	12,347	15
From Auburn	858	17
From Port Clinton	11,872	05
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	46	02
Total Anthracite Coal for the week	29,741	06
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for the week	2,593	04
Total of all kinds for the week	32,334	10
Previously this year	350,719	18
Total	383,054	08
To same time last year	522,280	09

PETER'S PENCE AGAIN.—The journals of Belgium have again opened a subscription for the Pope. The *Journal de Bruxelles*, the *Patrie* of Bruges, and the *Echo de Namur* have collected eighty thousand francs. The *Gazette de Liége* has received a subscription of ten thousand francs, the annual interest of which is to go to the maintenance of one Zouave.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

RHODE ISLAND UNION STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS — GENERAL BURNSIDE RENOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR, ETC.

PROVIDENCE, February 22.—The Republicans of Rhode Island have held a State and two Congressional District Conventions to-day. In the State Convention Ambrose E. Burnside was renominated for Governor; William Green, of Warwick, was renominated for Lieutenant-Governor; James M. Pendleton, of Westerly, for Secretary of State; William Sayles, of Providence, for Attorney-General; and Colonel George W. Tew, of Newport, for State Treasurer. The following platform was then adopted:—

Resolved, That the National Union Republican party of Rhode Island adheres to that policy which filled our regiments with defenders of our national unity, and that it stands squarely in opposition to the spirit of slavery, which has survived the downfall of the Rebellion.

Resolved, That the people of Rhode Island recognize Congress as the proper authority to settle the terms of reconstruction, and tender to their representatives due praise for their manly opposition to all attempts at encroachments upon their constitutional privileges.

Resolved, That we will welcome any plan of reconstruction which shall have for its basis "equal rights for all," as enunciated by the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of Rhode Island upon the brilliant administration of its affairs the past year, and that with just pride we present the name of Ambrose E. Burnside for re-election to the office upon which he has reflected so much honor.

In the Congressional Convention Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, of Westerley, present incumbent, was renominated to represent the Western district; and in the Eastern district, Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, of Providence, present incumbent, was renominated.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—JOHN L. HELM NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—GENERAL WILLIAM C. PRESTON ON THE LOST CAUSE, ETC.

FRANKFORT, February 22. — The old-line Democrats and Rebels met in Convention to-day, and compromised by withdrawing William C. Preston, ex-Rebel General, as a candidate for Governor, and placing two ex-Rebel Colonels on the State ticket. The following nominations were made:—For Governor, John L. Helm; for Lieutenant-Governor, John W. Stevenson, ex-member of Congress; for Attorney-General, John Rodman, ex-Rebel Colonel; for Auditor, D. Howard Smith, ex-Rebel Colonel; for Treasurer, James W. Tate; for Register of the Land Office, James A. Dawson; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Z. F. Smith.

The remarks of General Preston in declining the race were extremely bitter. He said that Kentucky had been singled out for persecution and oppression for the last six years; that she must look to herself for protection. He deplored her lost rights and the lost cause. His remarks were constantly applauded with genuine Rebel yells. Much dissatisfaction is exhibited by the rank and file Rebels at the result of the Convention.

To-night the streets resound with shouts for John C. Breckinridge, and bar-rooms are redolent of treason and whisky. General Thomas sent two hundred troops to Danville to-day to preserve the peace.

TENNESSEE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—PARSON BROWNLOW RENOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

NASHVILLE, February 22.—The Republican State Convention was held here to-day. Governor Brownlow was nominated for for re-election by acclamation.

Resolutions were adopted setting forth the principles of the party, approving the administration of Governor Brownlow, and sustaining the Federal Congress. A resolution was offered and unanimously adopted, that the people of Tennessee, looking upon General G. H. Thomas as their adopted son and savior of this State capital from the hands of traitors, and as the man who never made a mistake and never lost a battle, therefore resolved, "That he is the choice of Tennessee for the next President of the United States." (Three cheers were given with enthusiasm for General Thomas.) Speakers addressed the Convention during the afternoon and night.

SEIZURE OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY, ETC.

ESCAPE OF THE COUNTERFEITERS—THE OFFICERS OF THE SECRET DIVISION ON THEIR TRACK.

An important raid was made on a counterfeiting den on Thursday night last, resulting in the seizure of the entire paraphernalia of a thorough and complete process of counterfeiting United States currency. Acting on the information of Colonel W. P. Wood, the active and efficient chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, United States Marshal Murray late on Thursday night detailed three of his deputies, who, acting under instructions, entered the premises No. 74 Bleecker street, and there discovered and seized two excellently engraved plates for printing and turning out any quantity of twenty-five cent currency stamps with the "Fessenden head," one of the plates just completed; an entire set of engraver's tools; one thousand sheets of bank-note paper, printing ink and a large quantity of currency stamps in process of manufacture. Through some miscalculation of time, however, the officers made their swoop rather too early or too late, or else the counterfeiters had received some intimation of the Colonel's intent and were not to be found—a circumstance much to be regretted, for the completeness of the apparatus and the finish which marked some of the completed spurious notes proved them to be dangerous adepts in their nefarious operations. Colonel Wood, with the able assistance of Marshal Murray's aids, does not despair, however, of completing his work and bringing the counterfeiters to justice. The whole of the apparatus as seized is now in the Marshal's office, Chambers street.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Impartial Suffrage in Ohio— Governor Dennison in Favor of It.

We publish below a letter from ex-Governor Dennison, declaring in favor of extending suffrage to the colored people of Ohio, and expressing his desire and hope that the Legislature will act upon the question at its present session. The letter is all the more significant because Governor Dennison has of late been regarded as conservative in his politics:—

COLUMBUS, February 12, 1867.—Dear General:—In reply to your esteemed favor on the subject of suffrage to the colored people of our State, I have to say that I heartily subscribe to the justice of amending our State Constitution by striking out the word "white" wherever it prescribes the qualifications of electors or of military service, and hope the Legislature will provide at its present session for taking the sense of the people on that subject.

Truly yours, W. DENNISON.

Gen. G. W. Shurtleff, Oberlin, Ohio.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

FROM PUEBLA TO MEXICO — HOW THE TROOPS LOOK ON THE ROAD—MADAME LA MARECHALE OFF—INDIFFERENCE OF THE MEXICANS ALONG THE ROAD.

MEXICO CITY, February 3.—French troops, French convoys, French mule trains and baggage wagons line the whole road from Puebla to Mexico city. For an hour together there is sometimes no cessation of the tide of retreating Frenchmen sweeping past the diligences. French troops still garrison the most salient parts of the road. For ten miles beyond Rio Frio the position, naturally strong, has been so fortified by earthworks, rifles-pits, and trenches, that ten thousand good troops might defend the road against the world in arms. It is Vicksburg on an extended scale.

Just beyond the last of these lines our stages come to a sudden halt, and a close carriage, escorted by two hundred French chasseurs, drives past us, and the carriage curtains drawn aside by a delicate lady's hand, disclose the pleasing features of Marshal Bazaine's young Mexican wife, who is hurrying to Vera Cruz to embark with her husband for *la belle France*. Then we come upon the ambulance train—another long-drawn-out convoy of specie—half a dozen field pieces, and twenty wagon loads of French citizens taking their household *lares* and *penates* back to the land of their birth.

So nervous are these last, even under their strong escort, that one cry of *los liberales* would almost suffice to convert their retreat into a flight. It is a strange scene indeed. May day in New York is hardly a circumstance to the extraordinary collection of furniture and miscellaneous effects piled up on these cumbrous baggage wagons. Jolly chaplains and jaunty *vivandières* (who don't use side saddles) lend piquancy to the dusty monotony of the march. As to the regimental pets, there is a ragged poodle or a "boule dog" to every company, and enough monkeys, parrots, and macaws to start a respectable travelling menagerie.

The natives look on as usual with stolid indifference, and to every attempt to extort from them their views, interpose a vacant "*Quien sabe?*" Small detachments of Liberals appear suddenly from among the mountain passes here and there, but they are merely scouts. Strict injunctions have been given by the Liberal chief that the French shall not be harassed in their retreat.

Mexico city is reached just as the dusk of evening begins to fall. French troops still hold the citadel and all the approaches. There is no unusual commotion in the streets, and but for the fact that many French stores are closed, and many painters are at work replacing French by Spanish signs, one would not imagine that anything unusual was expected to happen. A military band is playing on the plaza. The music is listened to in chilling silence till a prettly little Mexican tune, the "Pigeon," rapidly growing into a national air, is struck up, and then there breaks out a burst of applause which, for undemonstrative Mexicans, is really prodigious.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE STRUGGLING PATRIOTS TO THE AMERICANS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:—We, the undersigned, Hellenes resident in London, have read with feelings of the deepest gratitude the particulars of a meeting held at Boston, Mass., on behalf of our oppressed fellow-countrymen in Candia, struggling for the attainment of their nationality against the tyranny and oppression of Mohammedanism. The noble and generous sentiments expressed at that meeting have sensibly affected us. We feel proud to think that the great American republic, the land of Washington and Lincoln, should stand forward at this critical moment of our history to relieve the distress of our fellow-countrymen and to advocate their rights.

To us Hellenes, the circumstances of a great and free nation coming forward spontaneously to support our long-oppressed nationality is a happy omen. It fills our hearts with joy, and gives us hope that the day of our emancipation is near at hand. These sentiments will be echoed by the whole Hellenic race.

Accept, then, oh! generous people of America, the lively feelings of our gratitude and esteem, and believe us when we express a prayer, not only for your prosperity, but that the Disposer of all events may protect and guard your mighty republic. May it continue to be, as it is, a refuge for the oppressed, a watchword for progress, and the home for freedom and the rights of the people.

Herewith follow the signatures of the Hellenic community in London.

February 2, 1867.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—The usual Saturday business was before the Court.

An application was made for the discharge of George Yarnall upon habeas corpus, who was bound over to answer a charge of bigamy. The evidence showed that he was married to the prosecutrix and had one child. He afterwards left his wife and lived with another woman. But there was no proof of his marriage to this other woman. The Court thought there was not enough evidence to hold the defendant to answer the charge of bigamy, but sufficient evidence of adultery to go to a jury.

An application was made for the discharge of George and Margaret McDonald, who were charged with abduction. The allegation was that a thirteen-year-old daughter of Michael Brean, at the instigation of the respondents, left her father's house on the night of December 11, was harbored by them, and since then has not been seen or heard of by her parents. The evidence was that the girl left her father's house on the night of December 11, went to the house of respondents, and staid there all night. She went away the next day, saying no more than that she had friends in Manayunk. The respondents know nothing whatever of her whereabouts. The Court said there was no evidence of an abduction of the girl by the respondents, and therefore discharged them.

A motion to quash a bill of indictment, charging Frederick Strong with having committed perjury before a U. S. Commissioner, upon the ground that this court has no jurisdiction over cases in which the offense alleged is committed against the Government, and not against the State. It was argued that, so far as jurisdiction is concerned, perjury in Pennsylvania is as it was at common law in England; that that court in which the perjury was committed had jurisdiction in the case. And that one court cannot interfere with matters over which another District Court has jurisdiction. Counsel on the other side argued that, unless in an act of Congress there was a special, exclusive jurisdiction retained to the Government over certain especial cases, there was nothing to prohibit a State from taking cognizance of the offense committed therein against the acts of the Legislature. Held under consideration by the court.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Brewster and Pierce.—The usual Saturday business was before this court.

—M. Victor Cousin is said to have left a fortune of a million of francs.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

Exciting News from Spain.

A Serious Insurrection Expected.

Wreck of a New York Ship.

Financial and Commercial Quotations on the London and Liverpool Exchanges.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, February 23.—Intelligence has been received here that the brig Regina del Mare, Captain Geunoro, from New York on the 28th of December, for Cette, went ashore recently on Graw de Lanonville.

LONDON, February 23—No on.—The news from Spain is of an exciting character, and though the Government of that country is seeking to keep from the public the course of events, there is no longer any doubt that a serious insurrection is impending.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, February 23—Noon.—Consols for money, 91; Erie Railroad shares, 37¼; Illinois Central ex. div. 17; United States Five-twenties, 73¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 23—Noon.—Cotton this morning is somewhat firmer, and prices have advanced a trifle. The sales to-day will reach 7000 bales. Middling Uplands, 13⅜d.

Breadstuffs very dull. Corn has declined 37s. 6d.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 23.

Surratt Visited by his Sister.

As previously stated in these despatches, on Thursday afternoon John H. Surratt was visited at the jail by his sister Anna, who was accompanied by Mr. J. H. Bradley, Jr., one of his counsel. The guards thinking it best to prepare the prisoner for the visit, one of them informed him that his sister would be up in a moment, when he exclaimed, "Great God!" and burst into tears.

In a few moments his sister was shown the cell, when they met for the first time since the assassination, and embraced each other, both giving way to tears. They finally became more composed, and engaged in conversation, during which he expressed himself as prepared for the worst. The sister spoke cheerfully to him, telling him to keep a stout heart.

The interview, during which they spoke mostly of domestic affairs, lasted about half an hour; and after again embracing each other, the sister withdrew, both being much affected. The sister paid him another visit yesterday morning, and spent a little time in his cell, in company with Mr. Bradley, Sr. The prisoner walks the corridor during most of the day, and appears quite contented. He is non-communicative as to anything in relation to the charges against him, but speaks sometimes of his voyage in the Swatara.

He says that he was treated by the officers of the Swatara as well as he could have expected; that he was confined in a room adjoining the Captain's cabin, which was very small, and sometimes was allowed to walk on deck to get exercise, but was not allowed to hold any conversation with the officers or crew, other than as to his personal wants. He states that at times, when the ship was in a storm, they took the irons off him to prevent him from getting injured, and says that at one time there was danger of the ship going down. When he arrived at the jail his irons were taken off, it not being usual to keep prisoners ironed, unless they are of a refractory character.

It was reported yesterday that the Judiciary Committee would examine Surratt to-day upon the charge against Jeff. Davis with complicity in the assassination; but the Committee have not done so, nor is it likely that they will do so until it is known what will be the proceedings against Surratt himself.

Charged with Arson.

LEWISTOWN, Maine, February 23. — Anson Buck, his son, and Charles Davis were arrested at Buckfield yesterday, charged with burning Irvin Robinson's buildings in November last, in revenge for being prosecuted for selling liquor to Robinson's son.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, February 23.—The outward bound steamers to-day take the following amounts in gold:—Steamer St. Laurent, for Havre, $286,600; steamer Hermann, for Bremen, $220,000. Total, $506,600. The steamer City of Washington, for Liverpool, carries out no specie.

Arrival of the Belgian.

PORTLAND, February 23.—The steamer Belgian, Captain Brown, from Liverpool on the 7th, and Greencastle on the 8th, arrived at half-past 7 o'clock this morning, with 150 passengers.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

NEW YORK, February 23. — The steamer Hibernia, from Glasgow, has arrived, with dates to the 1st inst.

IRON-CLAD FRIGATES FOR JAPAN.—The first of a number of iron-plated frigates for the Japanese Government has just been finished at the Seine building yards, near Toulon. It is called the Taicoun. By special permission of the Minister of Marine, six guns, 350 to 450-pounders, and costing each 60,000 francs, are comprised in the contract.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, February 23, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand; 1864 5-20s sold at 108¾, a slight advance; June 7·30s at 105⅝, no change; and 6s of 1881 at 110¾, no change; 101¼ was bid for 10-40s; 111¼ for old 5·20s; and 105⅞ for August 7·30s.

City loans were rather dull. The new issue sold at 101, a slight decline; and old do. at 96¼, no change.

Canal shares were inactive. 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32¼ for preferred do.; 121 for Morris Canal preferred; 13¾ for Susquehanna Canal; 55 for Delaware Division; and 53 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans are freely offered at 5@6 ₱ cent., with good collateral. First-class mercantile paper continues scarce, and ranges at from 6@7 ₱ cent. per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10¼ A. M., 138½; 11 A. M., 138¼; 12 M., 138⅜; 1 P. M., 138¼, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Read 6s, '43-80	91	100 sh Phila & Erie	29⅞
$50 5-20s cp '65 July	107⅛	400 sh Ocean Oil	2⅜
500 do. '65 c	107⅛	8 sh Penna R	56½
$300 do. '65	107⅛	7 do	56⅝
$100 U S 10-40s cp	104⅛	24 do	56⅝
$400 US 7-30s Jy b sm	105⅜	2 do	56⅝
$400 City 6s, New c	101	100 sh Read R c	52⅛
$1000 Con'g R Bds	92	200 do trans f c	52⅛
$1000 Susq Bds	62	100 do b60	52⅛
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	97⅜	200 do b5	52⅜
$1000 N Penna 6s	90	200 do s5	52⅜
35 sh Leh Val R b5	62	400 do b5	52⅜
11 do scrip	16	100 do s5	52⅜
50 sh Cata Pf b60	30⅝	30 do	52⅜
50 do b60	30⅝		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s c	100	100 sh Read R	52⅛
$300 City 6s, Old	96⅞	500 do b30	52⅜
$200 do. New	101⅜	100 do s5 int	52⅛
$1500 U S 7-30s Je	106⅝	200 do	52⅛
$2500 5-20's '64 cp	108⅜	100 do b5 int	52⅛
$1000 U S 6s '81 Reg	116⅜	100 do	52⅛
100 sh Phila & E b30	30	100 sh Sch Nav Pf	52⅝
380 sh Leh V b5	62	50 sh Penna R b30	56⅜
100 sh Cata Prf b5	30⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$6000 Long I Bs	91	$3000 City 6s, Old	96⅜
$6000 War & Fr'n 7s	80½	6 sh C & Am R scr	47⅛
5000 C & Am 6s, '89	93	100 sh Read R 2d	52⅝
$1000 U S 7-30s Je	106⅝	7 sh Penna R	56⅜
$300 do	106⅝	50 do b5	56⅜
$1000 5-20s '65 July	107⅝	20 sh Leh N stk	54½
$1000 C & A 6s, '83	88⅛	10 do scrip	51⅜

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 138¼@138⅜; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 132; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17⅛; do., July, 1864, 17; do., August, 1864, 16⅛; do., October, 1864, 15⅛; do., December, 1864, 14⅛; do., May, 1865, 12⅛; do., August, 1865, 11⅛; do., September, 1865, 10⅛; do. October, 1865, 10⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, February 23.—Prime lots of Clover seed attract some little attention, but other descriptions plenty and dull; sales of 200 bushels new at $8@8·50. Timothy ranges from $3·50@3·62½. Flaxseed is steady at $3·25@3·30.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is scarce and more sought after. We quote at $35 ₱ ton.

Provisions are quiet, but holders are firm in their views.

The movements in the Flour Market continue of a limited character, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase very sparingly. Sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine, at $8@8·75; extras at $9@10·50; Northwestern extra family at $10·50@12·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11·75@13·50; and fancy brands at $14·50@16·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells slowly at $7@7·25 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a moderate inquiry for good and choice Wheat by the local millers at full prices, but common qualities are not wanted; sales of 1700 bushels Southern red at $3·05; and 1000 bushels No. 1 spring on private terms; white ranges from $3·15 to $3·25. Rye may be quoted at $1·35 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in good request, and 12,000 bushels new yellow sold at 99c.@$1 in store; and $1·01@1·01½ afloat. Oats are in better demand; sales at 57c.

Whisky. The contraband article sells at $1@1·50.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Stocks very steady, on account of the passage of the $100,000,000 bill. Chicago and Rock Island, 97¾; Reading, 104⅛; Canton Company, 45¾; Erie Railroad, 59; Cleveland and Toledo, 118½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97½; Michigan Central, 107¾; Michigan Southern, 73⅜; New York Central, 102¾; Illinois Central, 116⅛; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 92¼; Hudson River, 136; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 111¾; do. 1864, 108½; do. 1865, 108¾; new issue, 106½; Ten-forties, 101¾; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105⅝; Sterling Exchange, 108¾; sight do., 109⅜; Gold, 137⅝.

NEW YORK, February 23. — Cotton dull at 32c. Flour advanced 5@10c. State, $8·75@11·50; Western, $8·75@12·10; Southern, $10·40@16·50. Wheat 1@2c. higher; sales of 15,000 bushels; Amber State, $3·05. Corn dull; declined 1c. Oats generally unchanged. Provisions steady. Lard firm at 12¼@13½c. Whisky dull.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 23.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque H. P. Lord, Pinkham, Matanzas, Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, Wilmington, N. C., Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr James S. Shindler, Lee, Sagua la Grande, Madeira & Cabada.

Schr Mary L. Vankirk, Haley, Providence, D. Cooper & Co.

Schr Seal, Podgett, Salem, J. W. Mulford & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Off the Ledge Light, saw ship J. G. Richardson, hence for Bremen, at anchor.

Schr S. N. Smith, Turner, from New York, with mdse. to J. C. Hand & Co.

Schr Dick W Iliams, Scudder, 4 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Lucy D, Higgins, 4 days from New York, with barley to Massey, Huston & Co.

Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, 10 days from Portland, with beadings to S. & W. Welsh.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Philadelphia, Sheehan, from Liverpool, at New York yesterday. Experienced strong westerly gales to the Banks. Jan. 17 and 18, lat. 48, lon. 40, encountered a violent hurricane from the NW., which hove the ship down with her rail under water for twenty hours, blew away lower maintopsail, storm staysail, washed away bulwarks, stove in boats, lost spars, binnacle, etc.; had light westerly winds the remainder of the passage.

Ship Uncle Joe, Sewell, hence, at Flushing 6th inst.

Ship Pembroke, Potter, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 8th inst.

Ship Wolfville, Hughes, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 8th inst.

Barque Blenmidon, Cowen, hence for Antwerp, at Portland 7th inst.

Barque Lizzie Morrow, Fraser, hence for Antwerp, anchored at Deal 7th inst.

Barque Blue Nose, Rettle, hence, at Havre 5th inst.

Barque W. Landreth, Phillips, hence, at Heivoet 3d instant.

Barque J. W. Spencer, Whiting, from Messina, at Gibraltar 20th ult., and sailed for Philadelphia next day.

Barque Thomas, Peterson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 13th inst.

Brig Grace Darling, Martin, hence, at Hamburg 2d instant.

Brig John McCrystal, Barnes, for Philadelphia, at Mayaguez, P. R., 4th inst.

Brig Wm. H. Parks, Lippincott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 14th inst.

Schrs John Price, Nickerson, and Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 21st instant.

Schr Maggie Vandusen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Mayaguez, P. R., 1st inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, February 22.—Arrived, steamship City of Washington, Roskell, from Liverpool 6th inst.

Steamship Saratoga, King, from Richmond.

Brig Anastasia, Milleich, from Marseilles.

"THE ROONEYS."

We make place below for the little epic of which we have previously spoken, entitled the "Adventures of Alderman Rooney and His Family at the Cable Ball." We all remember how the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph was commemorated by a ball in the metropolis, at which all the city officials were present, and shoddy shone resplendent. It is to describe this ball that the poem is written. The happy expressions used, the genial satire exhibited, and the excellent qualities of a literary effort sparkling with wit, commend it to peculiar favor. The author, Mr. D. O'C. Townley, has been courteous enough to grant us permission to publish his poem. The work itself, handsomely illustrated and well printed, is for sale, in neat pamphlet form, by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street.

"Hurrah for Cyrus! may he inshpire us!
God bliss the power that the toilers weeld!
Hurrah for Freedom! and as we need 'em,
God sind us workmin like Cyrus Field!"

ALDERMAN ROONEY

AT THE

CABLE BANQUET:

AN IMPROVISED EPIC

BY HIMSELF.

"He sings the story of Cyrus' glory,
Whin he up and tould of his labor dun;
Whin calves were kilt, oh! and claret spilt, too,
And the City Fadhers did bliss their son."

The Aitin and Dhrinkin and Spaykin and Toasts,

EDITED BY D. O'C. T.

DIDICATED,

WIDOUT PARMISHUN,

TO THE

Mimbirs ob the Chambir ob Commarce,

AND THE

PUBLIC GINIRALLY.

LADIES AND JINTLEMIN:
If I'm not decayved in you, you'll hear from me agin. Your frind and Counsiler
MICHAEL ROONEY, *Alderman.*
ROONEYVILLE, December 1st, 1866.

THE

IMPROVISED EPIC OF ALDERMAN ROONEY.

"Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant,
Inde toro pater Eneas sic orsus ab alto."

THE ALDERMAN PHILOSOPHIZES.

EXPAYRIENCE praiches, and practis taiches
To poet *nashter* or to poet *fit;*
That writin's aisy whin subjects plaise ye,
And words convaynient to wrap up the wit.
If rhyme wid raison, always in saison,
Will but flow to me in graceful shtrame,
I'll tell the story of Cyrus' glory.
For never janius had nobler thame.

TO sing his payshins, whin, short of rayshins,
He axed for bread and receayved a stone,
Is not my mishun, I've odher fish in
The pan to fry, so lave that alone.
Nor do I mane to sing out a pane to
The will of iron that spanned the say;
Far betther able the throbbin cable
To praise its masther thin poet's lay.

PREPATIAL.

FOR this task wor itself would ask for
A year to sing it—that wondhrous plan
Which binds togedher with iron tedher
The thruest intherests and the hopes of man;
Which spakes alowd to the algur crowd too—
The sperit slaves on the Aistern side,
Presarve your lamps now, from midnight damps now,
The bridegroom's comin to meet the bride.

MY song's the story of Cyrus' glory,
Whin he up and tould of his labor dun;
Whin calves were kilt, oh! and claret spilt, too,
And the City Fadhers did bliss their son;
Who not in taithers, did meet his *paters,*
(The Latin's useful whin you want a rhyme,)
But, rich wid honnors from fifty donors,
He won the race wid ould Fadher Time.

LIKE Asmodayus, whin none can see us,
We poets watch ye at good and ill;
Nor bars nor bolts, or revolvin' coltser
Can shtop the janius that won't be still.
No club so pryvate we cannot hyveat,
No assignayshin we may not keep:
No nest of beauty, oh! plaisin duty,
Or lady's boodwar we may not peep.

THE RESOLUTION AND DEPARTURE.

AND so last weak whin I heard them spake in
The Commerce Chamber, of what they'd do
To show their joy to the darlin boy, who
Had marryd the ould world onto the new—
Sed I, aside, By the good Saint Bride, I
Will honner Cyrus if I live so long!
And the grate evint so will into print go
In dethless sthrains of a poet's song.

WHIN it wint round how no hundherd pound now
Could buy a pass for an alderman;
My wife, a while in, sed to me smilin,
"We'll go, my darlin, jist to show we can."
Sez I, "My luv, wur the 'mortial Jove for
To put out Mayor and the Counslers all,
Wid nare a ticket *well* pass the picket
And plump in the best sate in the hall."

SO, shure enough, wid my wife in buff hid,
And me in a dhress-coat black as ink,
Cupid an Psycky, she and her Mickey
Wint to see and hear all, and ate and dhrink.
Broadway was jamd so, and futpath cramd so,
There scarce was room for our coach to go;
But soon the rackit brot Capten Brackit,
Who cleered the way to the portico.

"So, shure enough, wid my wife in buff hid,
And me in a dhress-coat black as ink,
Cupid an Psycky, she and her Mickey,
Wint to see and hear all, and ate and dhrink."

THE RECEPTION.

AND ther the Leelins wid burstin feelins
Stud on the shteps in the peltin rain.
And bowd as grand as, and shmiled as bland as
If Mickel Rooney wor the King of Spane.
The Police Inspecthor and Port Collecthor
Stud on aich side as we boulted in;
"As sunny wether," said both togedher,
"Yer welkim, Rooney! shuv out yer fin."

THIN Mister Smyth did lade in my wife, wid
A graceful aise that was mighty fine,
And John A. K. wid myself the way thrid
Through crowds of polis drawd up in line.
Thus through the throng thin we passed along,
whin
We kem at last to the bankwit hall,
Wher waitin spoonies sung out, "The Rooneys!"
And flung the doore hard agin the wall.

THEY cheered us lowdly—we intherd proudly,
And gazed wid rapture around the room,
Till Missis Rooney grew rather swooney,
Wid excess of joy and the sthrong parfume;
But Missis Low thin, and Haryit Stowe thin
Kem runnin forrid wid a hundherd more,
And sed, "My deers, yer as welkim here sure
As shaves of corn to a tarashin floore."

HIS DESCRIPTION.

SO as my Psyckey wint from her Mickey
In clouds of beauty and rustlin silk,
I blissed the faces where smiled the graces,
And roses shwam in a say of milk.
And thin alone Mike, as from his throne like
Balshazzur looked on the Bankwit hall,
In wondhrous maze too I there did gaze too
On hevenly simbals along the wall.

THERE hung the Shtars, and the planet Mars, and
An olive branch in his opin mouth.
Joopther and Juno, the Sun and Moon, oh!
And sthraimers wavin from North to South;
And down below there swung too and fro there,
The big round world wid an irin zoan;
To which ther came in, wid lines a flaymin,
The songs of Shtars in a tundher tone.

AND up on high, as a sunset sky, was
The dome all child wid a hundherd dies,
Which rose and fell, wain the music swellin
Wid sound of thrumpet old fall or rise.
And bannars tall, hung from trea'yd wall, swung;
Like livin crayturs, wid frantic ways,
They wayved about their unspoken shout there
From distant nayshuns in Cyrus' praise.

"And ther the Leelins wid burstin feelins
Stud on the stepes in the peltin rain,
And bowd as grand as, and smiled as bland as
If Mickel Rooney wor the king of Spane."

ON silver wyers, that stud like spyers,
To Aist and West and to North and South,
Ran lines of ribbin which widout fibbin,
Brot news as sthrait as the word o' mouth.'
The grate Chyness and the Affganhess, and
The Hinudoo sage of the sandy Aist;
And poor white slaves too across the waves too
Bid Cyrus welkim onto the faste.

THE Labradoar min, and ice-boun shoremin,
From Ileinds far in the Northern Seys;
And gulf-swipt sans thro of Southern lans too,
From pacefull homes in the Westhern bays;
From every sod where they bliss their god there,
For mighty powrs that his worpmin weeld
O'er land and oshin wid thrue deveshun
Kem thanks and greetin to Cyrus Field.

UPON the tables there shtud the cables,
A peece at laste of the furst and last—
And all the ships too, that made the thrips through,
And carryd the sarpint and made it fast;
And mountin vayses, wid shugar daysoys
And jelleys built like the piramids,
And things that Farah, or Fiddlin Naro
Did niver dhrame in ther drunkin fits.

HIS DESCRIPTION TERMINATES ABRUPTLY.

AND white camaylias, and crimson dayHas
And hundherds sich like giv welkim too;
In eviry corner a joy was born, or
Some wondhrous beauty kem out to view;
And music peelin kem from the ceelin
Where Dodwurth sat like a naythin god,
And spakin Latin did wave his batin,
And rooled the speers wid a Jovial nod.

AS I stud sthrainin to catch the mainin,
That I might tell of these curious things,
And wid precishun fulfil my mishun,
For truth should bliss what the poet sings;
Like one inspyerd, wid janius tyerd
I moved to spake, and had cleerd my throte;
Whin, just the time in to stop my rymin,
The skirt was pulled nearly off my coat.

"WHY, Rooney, man dear, hould out yer hand here,"
Sed frind Obdyke who shtud nixt the doore,
"It's mighty plaized tho' you do look crazed so,
I am to see you, come up the floore;
But Mick, my prince, sur, widout offinse sur,
You surely have been a' dhrinkin sum."
Sed I, "Your right, sur, for such delight sur,
Makes betther sumiles than Jamaycky rum."

HE BOWS AND BLESSES.

"HERE, take my arm, for I meant no harm, sir,
And come and sate you beside the chare;
I see your lady wid Missis Brady,
And the Smythes and Lows in the corner there."
So up the room, thro' the grand parfume to
The chare we marchd mid the bate of dhrums,
And the people rose, and shtud on their toes, and
The band played up "See the Hayro comes!"

THIN Mister Low he did bow, as tho' he
Wor made on purpose for to act pelite;
And I did thry too, to come as nigh to
A mild exprishun of my own delite;
So down I bint to the Presidint, who
When I got up from that graseful bow,
Did saize my hand so, and sed so grand, "Oh!
My dear frind Cyrus here's Rooney now!"

NOW Cyrus blushed, whin I to him rushed thin,
And laid my hands on his throbbin brow,
And said, "Brave toyler, there lives no spoyler
Can shtale a thred from yer glory now;
My heart wid sighs full, wid tears my eyes full,
I bliss you here in the People's view,
May Faith inshpire us to deeds like Cyrus!"
And the People rose and they blissd him too.

AITIN AND DHRINKIN.

THIN all sat down, and the soup wint roun, and
The fish and mate and the Irish stew,
And the fruits and paste for to whet the taste, or
To build foundaysshun for something new.
Wid Roman punch, and the nuts to crunch and
Jellies from Spain and ices Greek;
Wit Clarit oldin and Sherries goldin,
That sint a glow to the dhrinkers cheek.

WHILE thus we took in the best of cookin,
And washed it down wid the best of dhrink,
As duty boun to, I looked aroun, to
Greet all magnates wid knowin wink,
First to the Chare I did dhrink in Sherry,
And thin to Cyrus in bright Shampane;
Thin to Count Corbal in Shatow Orgal,
And in Burgunday to a lord from Spayne.

JUST thin a wayter came to my sate, "Sur,"
Says he, "the Admiral 'tis proud would feel."
Sez I, "Wid plezhure, tell that ould trezhure
I pleoge his helth in the best Mobile."
To Mister Beecher I tossed a screecher,
And one to Horrass took down wid greed,
And thin to Hoffman I mixt did quoff one,
Thin a rousin bumper to Gineral Meade.

HE TELLS OF THE TOASTS.

THIN Doctor Bellows and all good fellows,
Who keep us strait on the crookid way,
I dhrank in port; oh! the good ould sort too,
That goes down aisy like dhrinkin tay.
Wid many anodher, who called me brodher,
I dhrank in tumblers of prime Layfitt,
Nor missed the ladies in wine from Cadies,
That melts to luv and inshpires to wit.

AS aitin over we sat in clover,
"Plaise come to ordher," sed Mister Low,
"To fill aich glass now the bottles pass now,
I give the furst toast upon the row;
'Tis your Prisidint, whom the Lord has sint
To work his wondhers, if he sint at all,
Whatsir his caypers, I swear by Jaypers
He'll come out right yit before ye all!"

AND so they showted, tho' some few powted,
And others put down their glass in spleen,
But in good saison they came to raisin
As the chare he bawld out, "Now, boys, the Queen!
'Tis Queen Victoray, her sowl to glory!
Come dhrink her, boys, and her dayceut son.
There's other varmint desarves a sarmint,
But Queen Victoray is not the one."

THE GUEST OF THE EVENING.

THIN whin the cheerin gev way to heerin,
The Chare he rose up wid shmile so blan,
And male a spache there no publick taycher
Could bate in grammar, or in langwidge grand
He tould us all, how widin the hall now,
Wid an humble heart sat the modest man,
Who shpite of thrubbles and burstin bubbles,
Wid parsavayrence had matured his plan.

WHO sick or helthy, wid poore and welthy,
Had sthruggled on to his journey's ind,
Nor grudged for others, 'mid toil and bothers,
The ripest years of his life to spind,
Till now, when scoutors and sneerin doubters
Their bitther tongues could no longer weeld,
But joind the korus that sung the glories
The wide world ovir of Cyrus Field.

"NOW let us toast him, who well may boast him;
Three cheers for Cyrus and for Cyrus' plan!
God bliss the cable, and shtrong and stable
May proove the wurk of this noble man.
May Freedom's spirit, which we inherit,
Bate in its pulse through the mighty say!
And iviry hour add to the power—
The people's power and the workers' sway!"

"They cheerd us lowdly—we intherd proudly,
And gazed wid rapture around the room,
Till Misais Rooney grew rather swooney,
Wid excess of joy and the sthrong parfume."

CYRUS RESPONDS.

THIN up rose all min, that mighty hall in,
And cheerd they loudly and cheerd the long,
And dhrained their glasses, while from Parnassus
The band burst out in a mighty song.
"Hurrah for Cyrus! may he inshpire us!
God bliss the power that the toilers weeld!
Hurrah for Freedom! and as we need 'em,
God sind us workmin like Cyrus Field!"

NOW Cyrus rose up, upon his toes up,
And bowd all round to the cheerin crowd;
In turn he blissd thim, and thin addressed thim;
In gracious words he discoorsed aloud.
He there narrayted, what I've repayted,
About his thrubbles from furst to last;
Now all forgottin, this pleasant spot in,
The Present ped for all thrubbles past.

HE thanked the ladies, whose shmile repayed his
Most stormy hours on the roarin deep,
Whin far from home on the Oashin roanun'.
He blissd them all whin he couldn't sleep.
He thanked th Chairman who spoke so fair
whin
He interduced him unto thim all;
And thanked all others, his friends and brothers
Of every nayshun that was in the hal

TABLEAU: FINALE.

HE thin sat down, and they crowded roun, and
They shuk his hands wid a harty prayer,
Whin my wife and I up, and hugged the boy up,
And all but smothered him in the chare.
"There, let him go down," said Mr. Low now;
"God bliss you, Rooney, our faithful frind,
'Tis min like you here, and wife so thrue dear
"Will guard our rope at the Irish ind!"

SO we tuk our sate there in grandest state there,
And hobbed and nobbed wid the grate and small,
While the toasts and speeches rowled out like peeches,
And the Cable talked up along the wall.
So leadaiks shkornin till early mornin
All did their duty wid might and main,
Till the wayrey watchers sunk in ther cayters,
And the Leelins swore they'd no more shpane.

THE IND

"He thin sat down, and they crowded roun, and
They shuk his hands wid a harty prayer,
Whin my wife and I up, and hugged the boy up,
And all but smothered him in the chare."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

FINE ARTS—*Second Reception of the Artists' Fund Society.*—The second reception of the season, and the opening of the Spring exhibition, took place on Tuesday evening, at the gallery of the "Artists' Fund Society," No. 1334 Chesnut street, and was equally gratifying to both exhibitors and connoisseurs. While the crowded state of the rooms and the varied expressions of satisfaction and delight, evinced a growing appreciation of genius, the array of local talent speaks well for the progress of art in Pennsylvania. We shall not do more at present than notice a few of the more prominent pictures:—

No. 3. "Mary's Dream." D. Huntington. A most beautiful conception, well handled. Its merits are well known, and comment is unnecessary.

No. 4. "Forge Morning." J. Hamilton. A reproduction, reversed, of "shipping on the Thames," noticed at the last exhibition. Like its predecessor, it is a very good picture, but whether the public will appreciate a *gross* of the same pattern we do not profess to know. No. 6. "Niagara," by the same artist, is a very imposing picture, at least in dimensions, and exhibits some most excellent painting, but lacks relief, while it conveys a clear idea of magnitude, volume, and force—good qualities—those ponderous clouds seem to sit upon and confine the waters, as Aunt Dinah's night-cap does her sable wool. No. 60 is also by J. H., and is very transparent in color, while the setting sun is well rendered. The forms in the sky may illustrate the quotations from "Tegner's Drapa" (see catalogue), but to us they are equally unintelligible.

No. 5. "Autumn." T. Moran. A charming little picture.

No. 15. "The Coming Storm," P. Moran. A masterly sketch, with all the spirit and force of a finished picture, particularly the white horse and the bay on the right, which are surpassingly beautiful.

No. 37. "Morning After the Storm," by the same artist. A very truthful picture; fine in both feeling and color; the position of the black sheep is rather objectionable to the composition; otherwise, it is a clever production. Mr. Moran certainly ranks among the very best of our cattle painters.

No. 18. "Public Fountain," S. G. Guy, and No. 75, "On the Brink," both of the very highest order of merit, the former especially being the acme of perfection and beauty. The latter equally well handled, but neither so pleasing or full of feeling.

No. 22. "Waiting for the Train," by C. F. Blauvelt. A fine little picture, well conceived and well painted. No. 45, by the same, is a spirited sketch, well drawn, and good in color and feeling.

No. 23. "Churches," by Julleurel, very good and interesting in its way.

No. 26. "In the Adirondacks," G. B. Wood, Jr., well painted, but rather an insipid selection of subject.

No. 28. "Skinning a Corncob." By G. C. Lambdin. Well handled and very suggestive.

No. 33, by the same artist, is really a very fine picture.

No. 34. "Jersey Sands." By E. Moran. A fine combination of landscape and marine painting, pleasing in composition, and brilliant as a piece of coloring. Versatility of genius seems to be one of Moran's most prominent characteristics, while the delicacy and rapidity of his handling are truly wonderful.

No. 36. "Mount Desert Island." By W. Richards. Well painted, but disagreeable.

No 38. "South Pass, Rocky Mountains." By A. Bierstadt. Weak, insipid, and devoid of that great interest that attaches to most of the works of that distinguished artist.

No. 40. "Afternoon on the Coast," by T. P. Otter. Handled timidly, but with a good deal of realization.

No. 49. "An Interior," by Blauvelt. Very good, both in drawing and design

No. 52. "Pruner," by G. C. Lambdin. An old picture, but one of his best efforts.

No. 58. "Nantucket Beach." By W. T. Richards. Beautifully realized.

No. 61. "The Blackberry Girl." By T. Henry Smith. A fair effort.

No. 68. "St. Agnes, of Tennyson." By W. H. Wilcox. A good picture, and well painted.

No. 71. "Crossing the Brook," by Eastman Jonson. Inimitable in tone, pleasing in composition, and finely executed.

No. 74. "Crossing the Lot." By J. G. Brown. A little gem.

No. 86. "Loch Katrine." Paul Weber. A clever picture, and full of poetic feeling.

There are many other pictures we would notice did space permit. We may make a few more notes on some future occasion. We wish the society every success, and those artists especially upon whom we may seem to have been most severe in our brief *critique*. We are especially glad to announce that art in our city is rapidly improving.

THE LATE HOMICIDE AT THE NECK.—Coroner Daniels, assisted by his clerk, Mr. Fletcher, held an inquest yesterday into the death of Wm. Johnson, whose assassination, by Thomas Barker, at a house in the Neck, was printed in our last issue.

The testimony was as follows:

Margaret Barker, sworn—I live between Seventh and Eighth streets, near the canal; I am the wife of Thos. Barker; on Thursday afternoon my husband came in alone; he lay down upon a settee; Johnson came in soon afterwards; my husband was very drunk; as soon as Johnson came in I went up stairs; my husband followed and commenced to handle his gun; I told him not to fool with the gun for I was afraid of it; I called to Johnson several times to go out; my husband came down and told him to deliver up the money he had taken from him (my husband) to leave the house; my husband said "if you don't do what I say I'll warm you;" Johnson said "you ——— I'll shoot;" I then heard the report of the gun; I was still up stairs; my husband brought the gun down in his hand. (gun shown); this I believe is the gun; Mrs. Selby was up stairs with me; we came down together after the firing; I didn't see him load the gun; I was afraid of it.

Cecelia Selby, sworn—I recognize the dead body; I saw both the parties coming across the lot to the house; heard Barker say, "Johnson, I want you to get that money Johnson said, "I'll get nothing; you go to hell!" my house adjoins theirs; I came into the house; Johnson was still breathing; the room was full of smoke; Johnson lay upon a settee; I saw Barker afterwards; he talked incoherently; I went up-stairs and advised him to give himself up; I asked him what in the name of God he had done; he said, "Nothing;" he made no acknowledgment.

Caroline McCarthy, sworn—Heard the report of the gun; saw Johnson upon a settee, and went for a policeman; Barker said nothing to me; I live next door; I saw the two men crossing a lot; they were both very tight.

Thomas Wood, sworn—I live at No. 320 Greenwich street; I was at the place on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock; stayed there till this morning; Barker and Johnson came in, one in advance of the other; words arose between them; witness went out, but soon afterward heard the report of a gun; I had only got to the next door when I heard the report.

Policeman Larzalere testified that about 2 o'clock Mrs McCarthy met him at Sixth and Sylvester streets, and told him Bill Johnson had been shot by Thomas Barker; hastened to the house; pushed open the door; found Mrs. Barker and Wm Johnson sitting on the end of the settee; she was wailing and crying; Johnson was quite dead; I took the names of the parties; I saw the gun behind the door; Mrs Barker said that this was the weapon used; I identify this as the gun; Barker was not there at that time.

George Slook sworn—I live at 1243 Austin street; I am Deputy Constable of First ward; at 2 o'clock Mrs. Barker and Mrs. Selby came into Alderman Bonsall's office, upon business which they said was serious; Barker said he had shot William Johnson; that he had killed him; he said, "I cut him accordingly;" I said, "Did you shoot him?" he said, "Yes;" I asked Mrs Selby if the man was dead, and she said, "Yes;" I told Barker I would be obliged to take him to prison; took him to prison; Barker was intoxicated when he came to the office.

Dr. Shapleigh then testified as to the fatal character of the wounds.

The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a gunshot inflicted by the hands of Thomas Barker.

HOW HE LOST IT.—One of our officials who usually carries a three hundred and fifty dollar chronometer, lost it on Thursday. He was standing at Sixth and Chesnut streets, talking with a friend, when asked, "How late is it?" Turning to his watch-pocket, he perceived that it was empty, and remembered that he had left it at home. "I have left my watch," said he, "under my pillow, and it is the first time that I ever forgot it."

The day wore on, and the official in question returned to his home. A fine turkey had been left there, by a man in the garb of a huckster, at eleven o'clock in the morning, with directions that dinner should be ready at three o'clock. His better half, as he entered the house late in the afternoon, expressed regrets that he had been so belated, and gave utterance to apprehensions that the turkey he sent home had become spoiled by over-roasting.

This led to inquiry, resulting in a statement by the lady that at eleven o'clock that morning a man had delivered at the door the turkey then awaiting him, at the same time asking for the watch which the huckster had been told to say would be found under the gentleman's pillow. The watch was found there, and delivered to the man at the door without a question. The official was somewhat astounded at the development, but knew enough of the world to understand that some sharper had overheard his remark that morning when asked the time of the day, and had immediately started for his home with a view to securing it.

AN INTERESTING PRESENTATION YESTERDAY.—The Union League presented handsome gold medals to Charles Darragh and Thomas Cunningham, members of the Franklin Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, for saving the flag of the League during the fire in September, 1866. The medals are made of solid gold, circular in form, and 2½ inches in diameter, having in the centre a fireman's hat, horn, torch, hose, ladder, etc. They bear the following inscription:—"Presented by the Union League of Philadelphia to Charles Darragh and Thomas Cunningham, for courageous and patriotic services in rescuing the flag of the League from the fire at the League House on the 7th of September, 1866." The medals cost about $100 each, and were made by Captain W. H. Warner, of the America Hose Company.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL for the week ending February 21, 1867:—Barrels of superfine, 5921; do. Rye, 5; Corn Meal, 405. Total, 6331.

INSPECTING STEAM BOILERS.—The Committee of Councils appointed to examine the subject of providing guards against the explosion of steam boilers held a meeting last evening. In answer to a circular issued by the committee, a number of practical machinists and engineers submitted their views in regard to what is required in an ordinance designed to secure the proper inspection of steam boilers. Among those who answered the circular was Mr. Briggs, who made several suggestions in regard to a modification of the ordinance now under consideration. One suggestion was that the machinery should be subjected to inspection in order to ascertain if it was in proper proportion, and thus lead to the protection of citizens. He laid great stress upon the necessity of having a proper safety valve and three water-guage cocks as the best protection; and he deprecated the use of self-acting apparatus. After twenty years' experience, he had never known a boiler to explode except from want of water or excessive pressure. Avoid these and there is safety, so far as safety can be secured by ordinance. The committee adjourned, to meet on Friday evening next.

WOMAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a young lady was found frozen in a cake of ice at Delaware City, on Wednesday, the 20th inst. She had evidently been in the water for a long time, as decomposition had extended so far as to entirely obliterate all form from her face. She had on a red flannel Garibaldi, braided in front with narrow black worsted braid; a black alpaca or worsted dress, trimmed around the skirt with red braid in squares; the sleeves were trimmed with black velvet, edged with white; white ribbed or open stockings. She had in her pocket a pair of lady's lead-colored, fleecy lined woollen gloves, of fine texture; and also a gentleman's brown kid glove, of fine quality. She had on a black silk apron, with a frill at the edge; she had brown hair, and her height was 5 feet 4 inches. She will be buried in the cemetery of the town, in a coffin provided by the citizens. The Coroner has retained portions of the dress. There was also a dead-latch key in her pocket.

A SERMON BEFORE THE PRESS.—A formal request having been made by a number of the members of the press of this city, of the Rev. Mr. Talmage, for a repetition of the sermon recently delivered by him, on "The Responsibility of the Press," their wishes will be complied with to-morrow evening. The representatives of the different newspapers of the city are requested to assemble at 7 o'clock, in the lecture-room of the Church, Seventh street, above Brown.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES.....6'43 MOON RISES.....10'56
SUN SETS.....5'45 HIGH WATER.....4'51

To find High Water at Lewes, Del., deduct one hour from the above.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	PHILADELPHIA. H.M.	WASHINGTON. H.M.
New Moon	4	1'15 ev.	1'03 ev.
First Quarter	11	6'38 ev.	8 22 ev.
Full Moon	18	2'40 ev.	2'35 ev.
Last Quarter	26	6'31 mo.	6'24 mo.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 1
Celia	London	New York	Feb. 2
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Feb. 2
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 5
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 5
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	Feb. 6
England	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6
Belgian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 7
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 8
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Feb. 12
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13

FOR EUROPE.

Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
China	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 27
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 2
Mississippi	New York	Havre	Mar. 2
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 2
Celia	New York	London	Mar. 2
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
C. of New York	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
Java	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
W. Mentor	New York	Bremen	Mar. 7
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Pereire	New York	Havre	Mar. 9

FOR CALIFORNIA, NEW ORLEANS, ETC.

Corsica	New York	Havana	Feb. 25
Alabama	New York	Vera Cruz	Feb. 25
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 1
H. Chauncy	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 11
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Jacob Thompson, Van Zant, Savannah, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Paul Seavey, Gulliver, 4 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr Pathway, Compton, from Charleston, with lumber to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Norn, Johnson, from London for Philadelphia, at Gravesend 7th inst.

Ship Joseph Clark, Carver, hence, via Acapulco, was in quarantine, Callao, 13th ult., with yellow fever.

Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, from New Orleans for Liverpool, was spoken 10th inst., off Gun Key.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at New Orleans yesterday.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th inst.

Steamship Whirlwind, Fargo, from Charleston, 19th inst., for Philadelphia, has on board 96 bales cotton, 139 casks rice, 76 bales yarn, 31 do. rope cuttings, 15 bags fruit, 30 tons springs, 12,000 feet lumber, 15 buggies and wagons, 160 barrels and boxes mdse.

Steamship Com. R. A. Adams, Bowen, from Richmond, at Norfolk 19th inst.

Barque Atlantic, from Bremen for Philadelphia, was off Dover 7th inst.

Barque Lizzie Morrow, Frazer, hence for Antwerp, sailed from Queenstown 2d inst.

Barque Blomidon, Cowen, hence for Antwerp, sailed from Falmouth 2d inst.

Brig Ida McLeod, Cook, hence for Rotterdam, was reloading at Newport 20th inst.

Brig Alice Lea, Hering, from St. Domingo for New York, put into St. Thomas 3d inst., short of provisions.

Schr E. & L. Cordery, Grace, for Cienfuegos, sailed from Aspinwall 10th inst.

Schrs W. H. Gatzmer and Wanderer, for Philadelphia, at Fortress Monroe 20th inst.

Schr William Sevice, Thompson, hence, at Norfolk 20th inst.

Schr American Eagle Shaw, for Providence, sailed from New Castle, Del., 16th inst.

Schrs Isaac Baker, Sarah Watson, and Jane C. Patterson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 19th inst.

Schr Lewis Mulford (of Millville, N. J.), hence, via Charleston, for Havana, before reported at St. Thomas in distress, had been condemned at that port prior to the 13th inst., and ordered to be sold. The brig Alice Wood, Ford, was loading the Lewis Mulford's cargo for Havana.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, February 22.—Arrived, steamship Java, Moodie, from Liverpool 9th inst.

Steamship Rising Star, Fisher, from Aspinwall.

Steamship Manhattan, Turner, from New Orleans.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, from Richmond.

Schr Village Belle, Doyle, from Carthagena.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Phillegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10 No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,

11 17 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—H. O. EVERETT, a man of thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

MEDICAL

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,

OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES.
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH.
EARACHE,	—
NEURALGIA,	—
RHEUMATISM,	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES.

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1'00
Quarts in bottle.....$1'75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 38 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10'00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 tuths

LOOK AND LIVE.

ELECTROPATHY.

Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES

THE OLD

MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

Cor. Thirteenth and Walnut Sts.,

TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their new system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

HOME CERTIFICATES.

AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.

I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints, have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.

ABRAHAM PLUKE,
No. 1851 Camac street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES

Charles D. Young, Chronic Dyspepsia, No. 4.1 N Seventh street.

James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street, above Sixth.

Henry Boyer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.

F. derick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.

B. F. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street

William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 410 spruce street.

Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.

Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.

Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.

Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.

H. C. Shurlieff, Cancer in Stomach. No. 3722 Markes street.

J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.

Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.

Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M E Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Helmuth street.

James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.

Thomas Harrop, Severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.

George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No 1613 Chesnut street.

H. T. Destiver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street

Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1247 Front street.

J. Ricket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.

Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.

John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.

Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.

Agnilla Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.

J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.

William H. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.

Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1642 Arch street.

Many of these persons we cured in less than a week.

N. B.—The Institution, No. 1230, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities, who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.

PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of Instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art

BOOKS AND THE MOST IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FURNISHED.

An interesting circular mailed by addressing DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES, Philadelphia.

Consultation free. 1 19 s t

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1 Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,

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9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

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THOMAS A. FAHY,

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(Late Fahy & Bro.),

No. 31 North THIRD Street.

City and country trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. 2 11 1m

EDWARD DUNN,

(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
2 Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
CAROLINE RICHINGS.....Directress
TUESDAY EVENING, February 26,
BENEFIT OF
BENEFIT OF
BENEFIT OF
BENEFIT OF
BENEFIT OF
S. C. CAMPBELL.
S. C. CAMPBELL.
S. C. CAMPBELL.
S. C. CAMPBELL.
S. C. CAMPBELL.
S. C. CAMPBELL.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
A GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.
MISS
HELEN WESTERN.
IN
TWO PIECES,
TWO PIECES,
TWO PIECES,
TWO PIECES,
TWO PIECES,
OLIVER TWIST.
OLIVER TWIST.
OLIVER TWIST.

Nancy Sykes.....Miss HELEN WESTERN
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Don Cæsar.....Miss HELEN WESTERN
MONDAY EVENING, February 25,
THE FRENCH SPY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commences at 7½ o'clock.
SATURDAY NIGHT FESTIVAL.
GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
FAREWELL NIGHT OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear in her great character of
BIANCA,
in Milman's fine Tragedy, in five acts, of
FAZIO; OR, THE ITALIAN WIFE.
Fazio.....Mr. J. C. McCollom
The great Sensational Irish Drama of
PEEP O'DAY.
Kathleen Kavanagh.....Mrs D. P. BOWERS
Harry Kavanagh.....Mr. J. C. McCollom
MONDAY—E. L. DAVENPORT AS HAMLET.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, half-past 2.
LAST GRAND MATINEE.
THIRTY-FOURTH TIME OF JACK AND GILL.
And the Ballet of ROBERT MACAIRE.
FOX and TROUPE in both pieces.
SATURDAY EVENING, February 23,
positively last night of
G. L. FOX and MISS FANNY HERRING.
THIRTY-FIFTH TIME OF JACK AND GILL.
ZILLAH, and the COLLEEN BAWN.
G. L. FOX and MISS FANNY HERRING in all the Pieces.
MONDAY—With Grand Effects. "OURS."

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEYS MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
8 30

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC Rehearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1 24 tf

VENUS.—THIS SUPERB PAINTING BY VERON FLETCHER, now on exhibition at the PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, No. 1336 CHESNUT Street. [2 18 6t*

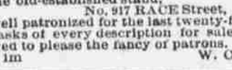
COSTUMES! COSTUMES

The most splendid assortment of Costumes and Properties for Masquerades, Sociables, etc., are offered at the old-established stand,
No. 917 RACE Street,
so well patronized for the last twenty-five years.
Masks of every description for sale, and no effort spared to please the fancy of patrons.
2 7 1m W. C. DESMOND.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

MARVIN'S PATENT



ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY.

MOBILE TEST.

FEBRUARY 13, 1867.

"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door, stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.

"WHITFIELD & BILLING."

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.

No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall,)

And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuth3m
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S

(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY COAL YARD

NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 26 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.

NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,

DEALERS IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AN RE-BROKEN STOVE,

Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 13, 1861; May 28, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 629 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

KITCHEN & CO.,

JEWELERS.

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

Great Reduction in Prices.

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.

CASH PRINCIPLE.

Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.

Particular attention paid to manufacturing all articles in our line.

N. RULON.

Having engaged with KITCHEN & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. 2 11m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
502 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 12 4p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16 1

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

Gold and Silver-Plated Goods,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, etc.,

11 11 smth6rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

SILVER-WARE

FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their CHOICE STOCK OF SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS AND BRIDAL PRESENTS. [5 26

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 13 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES ETC. ETC. ETC.

9 20 No. 18 South EIGHTH St., Philadelphia.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street

AND

No. 31 South SIXTH Street,

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [2 73 mrp

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

To accommodate our continually increasing ness, we have taken the commodious room,

SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING,

S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT S

(Entrance on Sixth street),

Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.

J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadelphia Office, Philadelphia, February 2, 1867. 2 2 1m

REMOVAL.

E. H. THARP,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1867.

The Proposed Reunion of the Presbyterian Church.

It will be remembered that the General Assemblies of the two great branches of the Presbyterian Church, known as the Old School and the New School, at their sessions in May last appointed special committees to confer together, and see whether they could not agree upon some common and satisfactory basis of union for the two bodies. Those committees comprise the names of such distinguished divines as the Rev. Drs. Beatty, Backus, Gurley, Reid, and Montfort, of the Old School Church, and Adams, Hatfield, Fowler, Nelson, Stearns, etc., of the New School Church, besides several distinguished laymen of both bodies. The late Rev. Dr. Brainerd, of this city, was also one of the New School Commissioners.

The committees are now in session in New York. It is certainly to be hoped that they may agree upon some basis of union for this great and powerful denomination of Christians. There is no good reason why they should not. The form of Church government is identical in both branches, and they have a common Confession of Faith. Although the quarrel which thirty years ago divided the Church was a very bitter one, yet the causes which produced it, and the parties to it, have now mainly passed away. There has been a good deal of toning down of the theological questions which in part produced the separation. Indeed, doctrinal differences are no longer distinctive of the two parties. The liberal and rigid forms of Calvinism prevail more or less in each. Moreover, the old relationship between the New School churches and the Congregational body which, under the form of "The Plan of Union," prevailed quite extensively in some parts of the country thirty years ago, has been mainly broken up. The Congregationalists have assumed a more distinctive denominational aspect, and no longer seek affiliation with the Presbyterians.

The slavery question, too, which really constituted one of the most radical points of difference between the Old and New School Churches, has, in the order of Providence, ceased to be any longer a root of bitterness. The secession of the Southern Churches has also rendered a union between the Northern Churches more practicable as well as desirable.

There is, therefore, no good reason why the Presbyterian Church should not be reunited. The sentiment among the masses of the laity in favor of Union is practically unanimous. The people desire it ardently. The power and influence of the Church would be greatly augmented by it; the tendencies of the times favor consolidation ecclesiastically as well as politically; and the great interests of Christianity itself protest against needless and unfounded divisions.

Should an Officer be Paid for Doing His Duty?

The question whether a special reward should be given to an officer of the Government for the performance of what is merely his duty, has been brought before us by seeing that the Senate has passed a special appropriation of $190,000 to Captain Winslow and his crew, of the Kearsarge, for sinking the pirate Alabama. The law on the subject of prizes taken by our men-of-war is a peculiar one, and is of a character which seems to us neither warranted by sound reason nor justice. One-third of the value of a prize goes to the Government, one-third to the commander of the squadron, and the remaining third to the officers and crew of the captor, to be divided *pro rata* according to their salaries. As the Alabama was not captured, a special appropriation is needed to give their share under the existing law, and $190,000 has been appropriated for that purpose. We mean no reflection on the commander of the Kearsarge or her crew, as, so long as the present custom is in vogue, they are certainly entitled to as much profit for sinking the pirate as they could have been had they captured the vessel. But we think that the whole theory of such claims is based on an assumed right, which will not bear investigation. A naval officer is a paid servant of the Government—he is paid for performing a certain work. That work is to cruise in pursuit of enemies of the Government and seek to overcome them. When, therefore, he captures or sinks a Rebel gunboat or a foreign foe, he is only doing that for which he is paid. He is educated by the Government, in order that he may be able to do this very thing. We do not think, therefore, that he deserves any extra compensation. It may be years before they can do the Government any of that service for which they are paid, whether they are successful or not. When, therefore, the time arrives when they can be useful, can they, in justice, claim extra pay for doing merely a duty? We think not. We cannot see, therefore, what claim there is in equity for any prize money.

Nor does analogy between the custom so far as other officers of the Government are concerned, strengthen their claims. The pay of the army officers and the navy officers is nearly the same. Yet our army officers do not receive a cent more for winning a battle than they do for lying idle in camp. Gettysburg brought no pecuniary reward to Meade; Lookout Mountain no extra pay to Hooker; nor the march through the South anything to Sherman. Yet the services performed by these Generals were as great as those performed by any naval officer. In fact, far greater; and they were as brave, and risked as much as any Commodore; yet we see, in the allotment of the prize money, Admirals Porter, Dahlgren, and Dupont receive over a hundred thousand dollars each. Is this just to our army officers? Clearly not. The Government is exhausting its already depleted Treasury in paying extra moneys to servants for doing only their duty. It is time that the custom be amended, and this unnecessary expense at once prevented. There is no reason in crying that the war is past, and that no new claims will be made. We do not know what may come in the future, but even if not a cent should be paid, the principles of injustice remain the same, and demand correction on our statute books.

A Protest Against Emigration to Brazil.

Thomas K. Beecher sends a hearty remonstrance from Rio de Janeiro against any further emigration of poor mechanics and laborers from the United States to Brazil. He says those that are already there are in a condition of great distress, as it is impossible for them to compete with the slaves and cheaper working men in doing the ordinary labor of the country. A well-managed *colony*, he thinks, might succeed, but for solitary poor men it is a poor place.

Why any American laborers should choose to emigrate to such a country as Brazil, when there are millions of acres of fertile lands in our own country which may be occupied, free of cost, under the Homestead act, we are at a loss to imagine. Even the Rebels who went to Brazil at the close of the war have, for the most part, become disgusted and returned. There is no country on earth where, all things considered, the laboring man has so good a chance and may enjoy so many of the blessings of life as in the United States.

Kentucky's Opinion.

The Kentucky Assembly has very solemnly resolved:—

"That this Assembly and the people of Kentucky are unalterably opposed to negro suffrage, whether unlimited or special, general or qualified, and they do most earnestly protest against the passage of any law by Congress which has for its object the extension of such suffrage in any State or Territory."

We do not know of anything that would be less likely to have weight either with the Congress or with the loyal people of the United States than a resolution of the State of Kentucky. If that half-hearted, "neutral," and behind-the-age community condemns a public measure, it is pretty good evidence that the measure is right.

Corporeal Punishment in Schools.—A Chicago police justice has decided that corporeal punishment in schools, whether moderate or excessive, is illegal, and constitutes an assault and battery. The common sense of the Western people will hardly stand such nonsense as this. A teacher must either be allowed to enforce discipline by proper punishment or by expulsion. Without discipline a school is worse than useless; and if discipline can only be maintained by expulsion, the school will soon be broken up. A judicious use of corporeal punishment is neither cruel nor unnecessary, whether administered by parents or teachers.

Nebraska.—General Thayer, Senator elect, started from Omaha yesterday, with the official act of the Nebraska Legislature accepting the conditions of admission proposed by the recent act of Congress. Upon the reception of official intelligence of the action of the Legislature, President Johnson will issue his proclamation announcing the admission of the State. Nebraska will be the first State that has entered the Union with a truly republican form of government since the rise of the slave power.

In a recent descent upon a gambling-house in New York the police arrested the whole party present, finding among them no less than eleven clerks and book-keepers. If employers would pay a little more attention to the personal habits of their clerks, they would not so often be astounded by defalcations, embezzlements, and thefts. No clerk can be a gambler without sooner or later robbing his employer. The fact that any man visits such places should cause his instant discharge from any fiduciary capacity.

The steamship Great Eastern has had her bottom examined, and was found to be sound and tight. She is to ply between the United States and Great Britain and France the present season, leaving Liverpool on the 20th of March. She is fitted with every convenience for two thousand passengers. We believe this great vessel has never yet been made to pay expenses. Perhaps, with the great amount of foreign travel from this country likely to be caused by the French Exhibition, she may do better.

Illinois is sending to the Paris Industrial Exhibition a specimen of "The Western Farmer's Home," a kind of ready-made house which is manufactured in large quantities in Chicago, and is in common use in the newer prairie villages of the West. A common school-house, equipped with desks, apparatus, etc., is to accompany the "Home." The products of the State and of the Northwest are to be exhibited in these structures.

The Workingmen's Convention of Connecticut have very sensibly concluded not to nominate a State ticket. Great efforts were made to seduce them into the support of the Democracy outright, or to the running of a third ticket in its interest. If the workingmen act wisely, they will keep their movement for reform aloof from party politics.

The President has signed the bill for the election of a Congressional Printer by the Senate. Hon. John D. Defrees, an experienced and capable officer, will be elected to the post.

The gallant General Burnside has just been unanimously renominated for Governor by the Union men of Rhode Island. Messrs. Jenckes and Dixon have also been renominated for Congress.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ "THE PRODIGAL SON."

By request of the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

REV. E. H. BEADLE, D. D.,

Will preach on the above subject

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING,

IN THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH.

Services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Seats free. A cordial invitation to all. It

☞ CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, TWENTY-SECOND AND CALLOWHILL STREETS. This Church, greatly enlarged and improved, will be **REOPENED ON SUNDAY (TO-MORROW), FEBRUARY 24.**

Services at 10½ A. M., Rev. S. DURBOROW.
At 3½ P. M., Rev. ROBERT J. PARVIN.
At 7½ P. M., Rev. WILLIAM SUDDARDS, D. D.
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AT EACH SERVICE.
All are invited.

☞ MESSIAH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHAPEL, OXFORD Street, above Thirteenth.—Rev. F. W. CONRAD, D. D., Pastor. Installation of Officers To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M.
The Barlow Mission Sabbath School will be transferred to this Chapel at 9 o'clock A. M.

☞ BROAD AND ARCH STREETS BAPTIST CHURCH.—The fifth sermon of the Course on the "Temptations of our Lord" will be delivered To-morrow Evening, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN, D. D. Seats free. Strangers welcome. Service at 7½ o'clock.

☞ REV. DR. NADAL AT TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.
The discourse in the evening to young men. Subject —"Making Haste to be Rich."
Strangers met at the door and shown to seats.

☞ FREE SERVICE.—SABBATH EVENING, 7½ o'clock, at CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L. COATES, below Fourth. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES Y. MITCHELL, "Infidelity Unmasked."
All seats free, and the public cordially invited.

☞ REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, To-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ "FREE SERVICES."—CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce, is open every Sunday Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon To-morrow by Rev. Dr. SHEPPERD, "All seats free," and the public cordially invited to attend.

☞ REV. DR. McILVAINE, OF PRINCETON, will Preach in GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets, To-morrow Morning at 10½, and Evening at 7½.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—To-morrow being the fourth Sunday in the month, the usual afternoon service will be omitted. Service in the Evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, P. E., SPRING GARDEN, below Broad.—The Rector, Rev. J. W. BONHAM, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

☞ FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICE AT the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, To-morrow Evening. Sermon by Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, of Baltimore.

☞ THE REV. J. H. PETERS WILL preach in Hall S. W. corner TENTH and SOUTH Streets, To-morrow at 3½ o'clock P. M. All invited.

☞ REV. W. W. NEWELL WILL PREACH at LANGSTROTH'S HALL, Germantown, To-morrow at 10½ o'clock morning, and 7½ o'clock evening.

☞ ALL WELCOME.—UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. JAMES NEILL at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. CARROW at 7½ P. M.

☞ REV. C. J. THOMPSON WILL PREACH in ASBURY M. E. CHURCH To-morrow, Morning at 10½; Evening, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ SPIRITUALISM.—SUBJECT TO-MORROW Evening at Universalist Church, LOCUST Street, below Broad. Rev. L. L. BRIGGS, Pastor.

☞ EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD—NOTICE.

Office of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company,
Wilmington, Del., February 11, 1867.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company, passed February 8, 1867, notice is hereby given that the whole amount of the Capital Stock of the said Company, to wit, the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, has been subscribed, and that the sum of ten per cent. thereof has become due and payable; and the subscribers thereto are hereby notified and required to pay to the Treasurer of the said Company the said sum of ten per cent. upon the amount of their respective subscriptions.

Notice is also given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the said Company will be held at the Bingham House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the fourth day of March next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors, and of transacting such other business as may come before it; and that at the said election no person shall be entitled to vote unless the said instalment of ten per cent. shall have been paid.

W. S. HILLES, Secretary.
Edward Betts, Treasurer. 2 21 thstu10t

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road,
Philadelphia, February 21, 1867.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FOURTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fourth Installment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 9th day of March next, 1867.

By resolution of the Board of Directors.
JACOB BINDER,
2 22 12t President.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, February 19, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be opened from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M. No Share or Shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

EDMUND SMITH,
2 20 11t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF TREMONT COAL COMPANY, No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Philadelphia, February 11, 1867.
NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Tremont Coal Company will be held at No. 16 Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of February, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place the Annual Election for President and Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held.

2 11 12t GEORGE H. COLKET, Secretary.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—ASTHMA.—Though this disease has baffled the skill, and been pronounced by eminent medical men as irremediable, the numerous certificates daily received by Dr. HOLLOWAY are a direct refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclusions. Coughs, colds, and asthma, in all its ramifications of bronchial affections, diseases of the chest, throat, etc., have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and laxative remedies. Sold by all druggists. 2 19 smwf 4t

☞ REMOVAL.
Philadelphia, February 15, 1867.

To accommodate our continually increasing business, we have taken commodious rooms in the Bank of the Republic Building, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT street, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends, and where any information on the subject of LIFE INSURANCE will be cheerfully given.

Respectfully, CHAMBERS & FRENCH,
2 22 3t General Agents.
H. A. CHAMBERS, E. S. FRENCH

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

☞ NOTICE.—LECTURE ON LIGHT, WITH STRIKING ILLUSTRATIONS, AT THE ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER NINETEENTH AND GREEN STREETS, On MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, IN AID OF THE BETHANY MISSION FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

By Professor ALBERT R. LEEDS, A. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Scholars, 25 cents.
Tickets at T. B. Pugh's, No. 907 Chesnut street. Hufnal's Drug Store, corner of Nineteenth and Green. [2 22 2t*
Stackhouse's Drug Store, corner of Eighth and Green.

☞ GIRARD COLLEGE.

Notice is hereby given that a vacancy exists in this Institution in the Professorship of

"INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE,"

(Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, as applied especially to the arts), and that applications for the position will be received by the undersigned until the 1st of March next. Salary, $2250 per annum.

HENRY W. AREY,
Secretary Girard College.
2 15 12t4p No. 257 South NINTH Street.

☞ QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S TOILET EMPORIUM,
No. 161 North EIGHTH Street.

Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, Rice's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Color Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Jocelin, Guraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Email de Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at [2 2 stuth 2m4p
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
Also,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3 3]

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

☞ NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
1 28 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

☞ THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,

BEVERAGE OF HEALTH,

Is recommended to weak persons generally, and for ladies of delicate constitution especially (also to ladies nursing, or after exhausting sickness); and as a proof of its efficacy, we publish extracts of a few letters to Mr. Hoff:—

New York, January 26, 1867.

Dear Sir:—* * * I thank you for the wonderful effects of your Malt Exiract. Since six years I suffered greatly from general weakness, but the nourishing matters of your Beverage of Health have given me new strength. Please to send, etc.
KARLINE SCHADE, No. 106 Ludlow street.

New York, January 25, 1867.

Mr. Hoff:—* * * I am obliged to say that my lady is greatly benefited by the use of your Malt Exiract. It is not only a very pleasant beverage, but also a very efficacious one, and strengthens the stomach, as well as the nerves and the whole system.
C. P. WAGNER, No. 273 Ninth avenue.

Sold by all Druggists, at $6 per dozen or 60 cents per bottle.

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Manufacturers of

CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

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MAGNIFICENT BLACK SILKS.

GOLD EDGE, PURPLE EDGE, AND WHITE EDGE, the best goods ever offered, 25 per cent. below regular prices.

Extra Heavy Handsome Shades BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, and STEEL COLORS

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New shape HOOP SKIRTS.

Just open, BEST WHALEBONE CORSETS, all sizes.

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REFINED SAPONIFIER,

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THE READY FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.

Manufactured by the
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

One box of the Refined Saponifier, with three gallons of water, and three pounds and a half of clean fat or grease, boil (stirring it occasionally) till it becomes transparent, and all the fat has disappeared. Now add 10 gallons of water, boil a few minutes. As soon as cold it will be a perfect jelly, ready for use. If too thick, stir in 10 gallons more boiling water, and you will have 175 pounds of good Soft Soap from one package of

NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER.

Try it once, and you will never be without it again. Any child can make it. It produces the cheapest and most economical Soap in the world. It is more cleansing than Castile Soap, and will not injure the finest cambric. [2 23 3t

ASK FOR NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

FURNISHING GOODS.—WE WILL OFFER this morning the following goods, all of which have been bought at a sacrifice, and will be sold much under regular prices, viz.:—Good all-linen 10-4 Sheeting, for $1 75 per yard; 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 do., of every fineness, and extra weight; Pillow Linens, all qualities and widths; Richardson's celebrated Shirting Linens, Ladies' Linens; Table Linens in great variety, at 50, 65, 75, $1, and up to $5 per yard; Napkins; Towels, from 12½c. to $2 each; Nursery Diapers, Bird-eye Diapers, Star Linen, Floor Linens, Bureau Covers; Marseilles Quilts, from $4 to $25 each; Bridal Quilts, Colored Quilts, Woollen Quilts; Heavy Comfortables, of our own make, $2 50 each, for sale by the hundred or single one; A 1 Wool Blankets, that cost $8 80 per pair, for $4 50 per pair; Blankets that were $5 per pair, for $3 per pair; Blankets for $2 50 per pair; Muslin Sheetings of all kinds; Muslin by the piece at wholesale prices, and a good assortment of White Goods.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
2 23 3t No. 1021 MARKET Street.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME, WELL-FURnished House, situated on West GREEN Street. Rent $300 per month. Address S. E., P. O. Box 671. 1t*

AUTHOR'S AMERICAN EDITION OF "DICKENS."

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, in connection with Harper & Brothers, New York, are the only Publishers in America of the works of Charles Dickens that have ever paid anything for the manuscript and advance proof-sheets of his various works, so as to enable Harper & Brothers to publish them in America, in "Harper's Weekly," and T. B. Peterson & Brothers, in book form, simultaneously with their publication in England. For this priority we have paid thousands of dollars; Charles Dickens having been paid Five Thousand Dollars in Gold for the advance proof-sheets of his last work, "Our Mutual Friend," as well as the same amount in Gold for each of his other late works.

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Complete Works of Charles Dickens,

The publication of which was commenced by them in February, 1867, and will be continued monthly until the set is completed.

This edition will contain over Five Hundred Illustrations, done in the finest style of the art, and each work will be printed in the best manner, in octavo form, double-columned page, from clear and plain type, being large enough for all to read it with ease and pleasure. This edition will be suitable for the parlor-table, sitting-room, library, and also for every-day reading, and will be the cheapest, as well as the best illustrated in the country.

THE FOLLOWING IS NOW READY:

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. With Forty-two Illustrations. From original Designs by Marcus Stone. One volume, sewed, green paper cover, price One Dollar; or bound in green morocco cloth, gilt back, gilt title, and profile head of Dickens, in gold, on side, price, $1 25.

WILL BE ISSUED IN MARCH:

DAVID COPPERFIELD. With Twenty-five full-page Illustrations. From Original Designs by H. K. Browne. One volume, sewed, green paper cover, price One Dollar; or bound in green morocco cloth, gilt back, gilt title and profile head of Dickens, in gold, on side, price, $1 25.

All the other volumes will follow in rapid succession, and in the same style.

NEW "NATIONAL EDITION" OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS. By Sir Walter Scott. Complete in five large octavo volumes, of near four thousand pages. With Illustrations. Price, $15 00.

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Copies of either edition of the above books will be sent at once, to any one, free of postage, on receipt of the advertised price of the edition wanted, by us.

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Ship Lancaster,
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Have just received an invoice of

LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLD WATCHES,

Made especially for them, which they guarantee to be unsurpassed in quality by any watch in the American market. They also invite attention to their very complete assortment of

SILVER-WARE FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.

PLATED-WARE

OF BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. [2 22 smwlmrp

WHEREAS, MY WIFE, MARY BRIDGE, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, or harboring her, as they will be dealt with according to law.

2 23 3t* CHRISTOPHER BRIDGE.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY took place at noon to-day at Musical Fund Hall, in the presence of a large and interested audience. The religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. McKeon, assisted by Rev. G. W. Smiley, D. D., and Rev. O. A. Bartholomew. The President of the institution, J. S. Fisher, Esq., conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon the following young gentlemen, who have successfully stood the ordeal of examination:—

Fred. E. Crockett, Maine,	William A. Lane, Mich.,
Elliott E. Salisbury, N. Y.,	W. Howard Iszard, N. J.,
Nelson Cheney, Canada E.,	J. M. Fry, Ohio,
Peter D. Fahrney, Md.,	George W. Proudley, Pa.,
J. M. Fiester, Ohio,	Michael Mansfield, Pa.,
E. H. Greene, Indiana,	Hiram Alvord, Indiana,
G. W. S. Wilson, Pa.,	J. C. Lewis, Pa.,
Robt. McLaughlin, C. W.,	F. S. Kohler, Pa.,
R. H. Ordway, Maine,	William Taylor, Pa.,
B. R. O'Conner, Indiana,	Joseph Beck, New York,
Reece Puch, Pa.,	E. T. Mencham, Ohio,
Henry Hubbard, Ohio,	Henry M. Watts, Maine,
George Wright, N. J.,	Samuel Rogers, Pa.,
R. A. Boyd, Pa.,	A. J. Morris, Pa.,
Jos. J. Roberts, Pa.,	James Davidson, Ohio,
S. G. Belknap, Pa.,	W. W. Wychoff, N. J.,
J. W. Cobie, Pa.,	C. A. Estabrook, Ohio,
S. Jolley, Iowa,	Willard Wright, N. J.

A. R. Thomas, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the University, then addressed the graduates substantially as follows:—

Gentlemen Graduates:—By the ceremonies just closed, you have been inducted into the ranks of the medical profession. You have received the highest honors of your Alma Mater, and from this day you are to be numbered with the Alumni of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. Our relation of teacher and pupil is this day dissolved: and now, by the appointment of my colleagues, devolves upon me the office of welcoming you to our ranks, of offering to you the right hand of fellowship, of charging you with the duties and responsibilities you are about to assume, and of saying to you the last, the parting word.

You have completed the course of study required; you have passed the regular examinations, and you now hold the authorized certificate of your fitness to practice the healing art. You are no longer students of a medical institution, but are instead possessors of its highest medical degree. Ere long you will be called upon to apply the principles, to use the knowledge acquired in your collegiate course. Then you will realize that to the enlightened, conscientious physician there is, and can be, *no such thing* as "finishing studies—completing an education." Then you will find that, instead of having attained the summit of medical science, you have been but culling a few flowers around its base, and learning how its rugged steeps may best be climbed. When you remember that medicine and its cognate sciences are but in their infancy, that in the direction of each lie vast realms yet unknown, but discoverable, awaiting only the daring of genius, the tireless energy and the unflagging enthusiasm of lofty intellect, to enter and possess, will you not be provoked to a noble, a generous emulation in the pursuit of knowledge? Will you be content to abide where you are when the spirit of the age ever cries onward and upward?

Our science is eminently—might we not say preeminently?—progressive. Continue then to be students, industrious students you must be if you would be worthy of the name of physician, if you would not fall behind in the march, if you would not suffer continual defeat and life-long disgrace. It is imperative that you prosecute your inquiries not only with a view to keep up with the discoveries being made in this and in the Old World, but that you lose not what you have already gained. For, as the magnetism is more and more in power by being judiciously employed, but by lack of use grows feebler, and finally loses its peculiar properties entirely, so intellectual power dwindles, and intellectual acquisitions fade away in a course of sluggish ease and supine inactivity.

Medicine is a liberal study. As you have seen, it is not narrowed down to the petty limits of dosing, as many seem to think, but embraces the widest scope of intelligence; makes every department of knowledge its tributary; compels each and every science to become its torch-bearer, whilst it searches the recesses wherein lie hidden the mysteries of the life and growth, of the health and disease, of the cure and death of the microcosm man.

A study so vast and varied should beget in its devotees not only untiring zeal in its pursuit, but also promote expansion and freedom of thought, and induce the largest liberality of views and feelings. With this fixed estimate of the catholicity of Medicine, the institution from which you go out to-day was founded, and its curriculum made as comprehensive as that of any like institution this side of the Atlantic. It aims at thoroughness as well as comprehensiveness. It seeks to lead the pupil from the primary, the fundamental, to the higher and more complex, grounding him on the demonstrable, while familiarizing him with the speculative; encouraging him to think for himself, and urging him to a dispassionate exercise of his own judgment instead of a servile subjection to the opinions of any so-called master. It eschews all sectarianism and disavows all subserviency to dogmatism. It entertains no prejudice against the peculiar views of any school, but teaches its pupils to accept from each and all whatever will bear the test of examination. It desires to make its prospective practitioners *scientific*, rather than *empiric*. With no little pleasure and pride, we reflect that you go out from its uncommitted to any dogma, untrammelled by the dicta of any system. It has been our aim to instruct you carefully in the demonstrably true, to make you thoroughly acquainted with the fundamentals of medical science, to impress on you the duty, the *necessity* of distinguishing between the hypothetical and the actually proved.

You have been educated in the spirit of a true eclecticism, encouraged to examine and compare, and then judge for yourselves.

Having adopted the views which to you seem most reasonable, you are counselled to the exercise of the largest liberality towards others who may conscientiously hold different opinions.

Demand for yourselves, therefore, the fullest freedom, but remember to extend to your professional brethren all that you claim for yourselves.

He remarked in conclusion:—

Gentlemen:—You have chosen, and are about entering on, a profession of the most exalted dignity. Be worthy of the profession! Be generously emulous of each other, and of your Æsculapian brethren, in all that is noble, just, and good; but shun petty rivalries, illiberal prejudices, and unfair dealings. Exhibit practically the catholic spirit of your Alma Mater, and let the professional jealousy with which medical practitioners are so often, and too justly charged, find no lodgment in your minds. Remember that your influence in the community where you may settle, may be powerful either for good or evil. And see to it, that by cultivating your moral with your intellectual nature; that, by the purity of your life and integrity of your character, you place such an example before the young as shall be worthy of their emulation, and that you exert a purifying influence wherever you go. Forget not your Alma Mater, but bear her always in kind remembrance; and exhibit your filial affection and gratitude, not only in laboring for her interests, but by such magnanimous conduct as shall prove you deserving sons, and not unworthy of her maternal pride.

And now, as our separation draws near, permit me again to tender you our most cordial congratulations, to again welcome you to the ranks of our profession! and that you may be encouraged, that abundant success may attend your labors, that great good may be accomplished by each of you, that honor, emolument, and happiness may crown each and all of you, is the earnest prayer of both my colleagues and myself, as I bid you all this last farewell.

Professor W. Paine, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, likewise addressed the audience briefly, stating that what is now the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery was organized in 1848, and chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1853. In 1863 it purchased the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Medical Colleges, and in 1864 the Penn Medical University. It now stands as the representative of all these, and since 1860 has been thoroughly reorganized, the museum very materially enlarged, and the course of medical instruction greatly extended. The number of matriculants at the present session is between three and four hundred.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—We are glad to see that Messrs. J. M. Gummey & Sons, the well known real estate agents of No. 508 Walnut street, are about commencing the sale of property at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange. Hearty competition in this branch of business cannot but result in the mutual benefit of both buyers and sellers. A great deal of the most desirable real estate in the city passes through the hands of the Messrs. Gummey, and this branch of their business will undoubtedly receive an additional impulse from the establishment of their auction sales. The first of these is advertised to take place at noon on the 18th of March, on which occasion several valuable properties, desirable either for occupancy or as an investment, will be disposed of.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—John Cronan, aged 25, last night took more liquor than was essential to his welfare, and consequently was soon in a semi-intoxicated state. While rolling along Ridge avenue, above Wood street, about twelve o'clock last evening, he went into a lager beer saloon carried on by Charles Merrick, drew a clasp-knife, and without any provocation made a furious onslaught on the latter, cutting him in several places. Officer Edgar, passing at the time, was called in and arrested Cronan, who this morning was held by Alderman Massey, in default of $600 bail, to answer at Court. Cronan gives his residence at No. 750 Fitzwater street.

FIRES.—Last night, about 11 o'clock, a small tool shop, on Pier No. 3, in Richmond, was partially destroyed by fire, which originated by the overturning of a stove. Loss not large.

This morning, at 1 o'clock, a fire occurred in George Shaeffer's grocery store, situated at the corner of Fortieth and Calleston street. Cause unknown. Damage by fire trifling; but by water, quite large.

A slight fire occurred this morning in the furniture store No 1108 Ridge avenue, originating in the paint room. Damage to the goods in the store quite heavy.

COMMITTEE ON EXEMPTION OF PROPERTY.—The Committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate into the claims of parties representing exempted property, met at the Chamber of Select Council, at 10 o'clock this morning, to examine such claims for exemption. The parties represented in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth, Wards, presented their claims for exemption.

The names of the Committee are as follows:—William S. Gregory, Chairman, James N. Kerns, George Dehaven, W. M. Worrall, Samuel Josephs; George W. Mooney, Secretary.

Quite a number of claims were presented, examined, and acted on. Among the rest were the following:—The Young Men's Central Home Mission, situated at No. 619 Bedford street. The estimated value of this institution is $7000. The building is used exclusively for charitable purposes, yet is subject to taxation.

The House of Refuge for white and colored children, which is used exclusively for the purposes indicated in their charter, presented their claim. The property is assessed at $103,000, and the estimated value is $250,000.

The Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools have a large number of properties that yield a rental of nearly $6000. Beck's School House, which is situated in Catharine street, near Sixth, and is one of the properties of the Society, is assessed at $8000, the estimated value being $15,000. It is a free school, and its immediate support is derived from the real estate owned by the association. The value of the exempted property from which they have derived a revenue of nearly $6000, and which has been hitherto exempt, will now be subject to taxation.

The public schools conducted under the charge of the Society of Friends, acting under a charter granted by William Penn in 1697, presented their claims. Their schools are free to all, except the members of their own sect. They have a number of properties, which are assessed at $48,000, and which yield a rental of $6650 a year. They have, besides, a number of well-secured ground-rents, the assessed value of which is $13,788.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.—The weather yesterday was not of that agreeable nature which all had hoped would introduce, attend through, and usher out the ever-memorable "Twenty-second." It was not pleasant, nor was it cheering. The late fall of snow which old winter sent us, as a reminder that he had not yet made his demise, tended not to heighten the enjoyment of all engaged in yesterday's celebrating, but it had no sooner covered our streets, when it was greeted with a general thaw, caused by artificial and natural effects, and the fact was self-evident to all who were without. The general aspect of the sky gave no pleasure; the air was damp, like unto that which precedes a rain; periodically a ray of sunshine would light up the streets and send a cheering hope to the heart, but it was of short duration, and the condition of the walks and highways equalled the which so excited public feeling about three weeks ago. The weather tended, withal, to dampen, to some extent, the ardor of the patriotic, during the celebration of yesterday.

This morning we observed a change. The air was cold and chilly; the sky wore a wintry aspect. But to pedestrians this change is probably more welcome, since it is accompanied with a better condition of our public walks.

During the week the range of the thermometer at the Merchants' Exchange has been as follows:—

	6 A. M.	12 A. M.	3 P. M.
Monday	40 deg.	48 deg.	50 deg.
Tuesday	43 "	45 "	48 "
Wednesday	32 "	32 "	32 "
Thursday	30 "	34 "	35 "
Friday	34 "	39 "	41 "
Saturday	25 "	— "	— "

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, TWENTY-SECOND AND CALLOWHILL STREETS.—With pleasure we direct attention to the advertisement in another column. The pastor of this church, Rev. George A. Durborow, is well known to residents of the northwestern portion of the city as having been a faithful and devoted missionary in that section for the last twenty years. He has been most untiring in his labors in the great cause of evangelization, and in the long course of his ministrations has endured trials and privations such as ministers are seldom called to encounter. But God has prospered the work of his hands, and from the humble lecturer in a school-house he has become the pastor of a large and interesting congregation. The church has, through the munificence of a few friends, been recently greatly enlarged and improved. The interior is now finished, and is truly beautiful. The exterior will be completed as soon as the weather may permit. It will be reopened, according to notice, on to-morrow, and three services will be held by distinguished divines of this city. There is a small debt of some two thousand dollars remaining, and it is the intention to raise, if possible, sufficient on that day to pay it off.

We warmly commend this enterprise to the substantial sympathies of the friends of our religion.

THE PROPOSED STRIKE BY THE [illegible] PLASTERERS' to commence on the 1st of March, when a lively time may be anticipated. The journeymen have an efficient organization, all the members of which are pledged not to work for less than four dollars per day after that date. In the fear that journeymen from other sections of the country will come into the city and undersid them, they have issued a manifesto, stating the present condition of affairs and requesting all their fellow-craftsmen of the United States and Canadas to keep at a distance for the present.

The master plasterers, however, are up and doing. At a recent meeting they pledged themselves not to pay more than three dollars per day on and after the 1st of March, and, furthermore, not to grant an increase of wages unless sanctioned by a majority of the company. Another meeting of the masters will take place on tuesday evening next, at the hall of the Washington Hose House, on Ninth street, above Filbert, on which occasion they ask the presence of all the master plasterers of the city and vicinity who are not members already. The result of this game at "loggerhead" is decidedly doubtful.

TO BETHANY MISSION FOR COLORED CHILDREN.—The new building which is now being erected on Lindywine street, above Fifteenth, is now being plastered, and will soon be ready for occupancy. The association still needs $3000, however, and an earnest effort is being made to raise the amount. With this object in view, Professor Albert R. Leeds, of the Franklin Institute, will give a lecture on Monday evening, at the Alexander Presbyterian Church, Nineteenth and Green streets. His subject is "Light," the nature, sources, and laws of which will be clearly set forth and illustrated by highly interesting experiments. The lecture will be well worth hearing, independently of the charitable object which the proceeds are to be devoted.

ANGER SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PAINTINGS is advertised to take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 10 Chesnut street, on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, March 5 and 6. The sales will be conducted by Mr. Scott has already superintended during the present season have been attended with great success, and from a glance over the names of the artists whose productions are to be disposed of at the next, we judge that there will be no falling off in this respect. The list of paintings, embracing the collection of J. P. Beaumont, Esq., contains one hundred and fifty-two pieces, many of them the productions of the most popular artists of France, Holland, and England.

PETTY LARCENIES.—Charles Cushman and Daniel Reid, aged respectively seventeen and eighteen, were arrested in the Twenty-seventh Ward by Officer Kelly, for engaging in a number of petty larcenies in that neighborhood, each of considerable value. They were committed by Alderman [illegible].

Jane Lee (colored), aged thirty-nine years, residing on Bradford street, was last evening arrested on a warrant at Seventh and Shippen streets, for appropriating another colored woman's property, in the shape of wearing apparel. Aman Hurley committed her in default of [illegible].

ARRESTED ON AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Last night, at half-past 11 o'clock, five young "roughs" entered a lager beer saloon on Girard avenue, above Shackamaxon street, and, without any provocation, fell to beating, kicking, and otherwise maltreating the proprietor thereof. Those of the scuffle drew in two officers, who seized the whole batch. Alderman Eggles this morning gave them a hearing, and there each held in $500 bail to answer at Court. Their names are Alexander McKee, Michael Casbin, John Hill, William Patterson, and Jacob Heller.

STEALING [illegible].—Ellen Welsh was up before Alderman Pottinger yesterday, brought there on a charge of stealing a bundle of cloths from a dwelling on Twelfth and Callin streets. Ellen, who gave her residence at Seventh and Shippen, was committed in default of bail.

LARCENY OF A POCKET-BOOK.—James Goss was yesterday arrested on the charge of robbing Captain Kemphill, whose vessel lay moored at Green street wharf, of a pocket book containing money to the amount of $75 and many valuable papers. Goss was seen in the vicinity of the vessel under suspicious circumstances, and is alleged to have picked the Captain's pocket while on the deck. He was arrested at his residence at Front and Noble, and committed by Alderman Toland in default of $600 bail.

SHOOTING IN THE STREETS.—William Arnold, a colored man aged thirty, was yesterday bent on celebrating the "Twenty-second" in a proper manner, so diverted himself by firing off a pistol at intervals. This he did in such a reckless manner that he was arrested at Seventh and Lombard streets, and fined by Alderman Buller to the extent of $5.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

OBSERVE THIS!
OBSERVE THIS!
OBSERVE THIS!
OBSERVE THIS!
ONE OF THE BEST OPPORTUNITIES TO GET
BARGAINS IN MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'
CLOTHING IS JUST NOW, BEFORE WE COM-
MENCE TO PACK A PART OF THE STOCK AWAY.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IN OUR HOUSE MAY BE
FULLY RELIED ON AS TO STYLE, MAKE, AND
FAIRNESS OF PRICE.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

AN EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENT.—In spite of the general stagnation that exists in business circles, there are those who are not content to wait upon opportunity, but compel opportunity to wait upon them; who in times when all manufacturing and mercantile affairs are flat and at a stand-still, will force the public to acknowledge their efforts to meet their wants. The enterprising firm of F. Gottlieb & Brothers, who occupy the premises Nos. 64 and 66 N. Second street, as carpet warehouses, merit particular attention in this respect. For many years past they have occupied the place as a carpet and furniture warehouse. Lately they relinquished the furniture department to Messrs. Glazier & Wittfield, and have carried on the carpet and oil-cloth business exclusively. Their wholesale house is at No. 64, where the latest styles of carpets, oil-cloths, etc., are always to be had at manufacturers' prices. They have just completed their retail store at No. 66. This new store has been entirely rebuilt at a cost of from $15,000 to $20,000. The first floor is 18 feet wide, and extending a depth of 165 feet. The front will be finished in imitation of brownstone. It is lighted by seven chandeliers from Cornelius & Baker's establishment. During the day the light from the open modern front and the three large skylights shows everything to the best advantage. The basement is also fitted up in good style. The woodwork is painted with Chinese gloss, and the walls are calcimined. The flooring is of battens, jointed as true as the finest cabinet-work. Messrs. F. Gottlieb & Brothers have constantly on hand all kinds and qualities of carpets, from single ingrain to the finest tapestry velvet and Wilton, and all patterns of oil-cloths, rugs, etc. etc.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LEAKY ROOFS.—Are there any among our numerous patrons who are afflicted with that greatest of household evils—a leaky roof; who are greeted every time it rains with miniature streams coursing down the walls in every direction, or dropping from the ceiling; who must of necessity place pans and basins and pails all over the floor, wherewith to catch the water as it filtered through the roof; and who, because of this evil, conclude that staying at home on a rainy day, and covered with a leaky roof, is a penance most grievous? There is but one remedy whereby this defect can be overcome, and that is to do away with the old shingle roofs, and get one of modern invention, utterly impervious to water, and on which the rain has no effect. Messrs. Reckless & Everett, No. 302 Green street, have given immense satisfaction in putting on new roofs. Tin and gravel, copper, zinc, and iron roofing, with all the modern appliances, is done in the shortest time and in the neatest and most reliable manner possible. Be afflicted no more, but seek a remedy in the only cure—a patent impervious roof.

THE MOST ELEGANT I HAVE EVER SEEN.—*Letter from Mrs. General Grant.*—WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24, 1866.—Grover & Baker S. M. Co.—Gentlemen:—It affords me great pleasure to bear witness to the excellence of the Family Sewing Machine manufactured by your Company. I have had one of them in my family for some two years; and from what I know of its workings, and from the testimony of many of my friends who use the same, I can hardly see how anything could be more complete or give better satisfaction.

The machine I have is one of the most elegant I have ever seen, and was presented to me by friends who purchased it at the Sanitary Fair at Philadelphia, in 1864.

Very truly yours, etc., Mrs. U. S. GRANT.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION of persons living in the country to the advertisement of Ferris & Co. As many are about making their arrangements for the coming summer, we would recommend, if they wish the comfort and luxury of a good light, one of their Automatic Gas Machines. They are no experiment, as many of our first citizens will attest who have used them to their entire satisfaction. We have seen them in practical operation, and can endorse their merits. For the last three years they have been putting them up in private dwellings, colleges, churches, convents, manufactories, public buildings, rolling-mills, etc., and they give universal satisfaction to those using them. By calling at their office references will be given and any explanation in regard to the machine required.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

THE GREAT FEATURE OF HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS is that each remedy is a Specific for some well-known complaint or disease, so that a person in buying a case may obtain the particular Medicine required for any ordinary complaint. Thus thousands, at a trifling expense, have been cured of long standing troublesome diseases, upon which they have expended hundreds of dollars in vain. See the List of Remedies in another column.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

THE GREAT REMEDY of the day is unquestionably PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, for the instant relief of all pains, scalds, bruises, etc., and for pains in the stomach and bowels. It is used with encouraging success in sudden attacks of cholera and cholera-morbus. No family should pretend to keep house without it always by them.

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. J. Tuttle, No. 926 Chesnut street, importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers Hendrick Hudson and Stars and Stripes.

AN IMPORTANT PATENT.—Mr. William Mullee, of Chesterville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, has obtained a patent for an improvement on the manufacture and vulcanizing of India-rubber. Mr. Mullee claims for his improvement that it will produce a superior article to anything heretofore made from hard rubber, embracing all the variety of articles now made from that material.

HANCOCK'S CHAIR AND TABLE at the State-House hardly excites more interest than the remarkably cheap and beautiful clothing now selling at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, under the Continental.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

NOW IS THE TIME to get your Upholstery work done. Prices are reduced at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

TEAS—Choice, Pure, and Cheap, at FAIRTHORNE'S, [illegible] No. 205 North Ninth street.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BERRYMAN—HOLLAND.—On the evening of the 7th February, by Rev. G. D. Boardman, Mr. ROBERT BERRYMAN to Miss MARY A. HOLLAND, all of Philadelphia.

PERRINE—CODY.—February 19, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. GEORGE W. PERRINE, of Ohio, to Miss ELIZA D. CODY, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ALLEN.—February 22, 1867, SARAH ANN, wife of Thomas H. Allen.

DOUGHERTY.—On the 21st instant, JOHN DOUGHERTY, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Casper Dougherty, No. 1506 S. Fourth street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church.

GAHAN.—On the 19th instant, ISAAC GAHAN, son-in-law of Mr. Peter Smith, of Kaighn's Point, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Witherspoon Circle, B. U. (H. F.) C. of A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Walnut street, between Second and Locust streets, Camden, N. J., on Sunday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

JONES.—On the 19th instant, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of the late Henry Jones, and daughter of Nathaniel and Barbara Gosline, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 3 Day street, below Thompson, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Ground.

McCOSKER.—On the 20th instant, MICHAEL McCOSKER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. E. corner of Thirteenth street and Columbia avenue, on Saturday morning, the 23d instant, at 8½ o'clock.

RASTER.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. SARAH D. RASTER, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1011 Lemon street, on Sunday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

RICHARDS.—On Thursday, the 21st instant, at the residence of her brother, Dr. Skerrett, ELIZABETH S., relict of the late John Armstrong Richards; aged 90 years.

WOLF.—On the 22d instant, MARGARET J., wife of John F. Wolf, and eldest daughter of Thomas Martin, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 1610 Richmond street, on Monday, the 25th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

YOST.—On the 21st instant, THOMAS GRAHAM, son of Jacob A. and Lizzie A. Yost, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1324 Franklin street, on Monday, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

DISH MOPS, WOODEN BOWLS, MINCING Trays, Wash Boards, Clothes Lines and Pins, Dough Rollers, Towel Rollers, and various other Housekeeping articles, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE FLEXIBLE KEY RING WILL HOLD a large number of Keys with less inconvenience in your pockets than others. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE PATENT COMBINED SHOE BRUSH and Blacking Case is particularly convenient for boarders or travellers who desire to polish their shoes. A box contains the whole kit, and it may readily be carried in a pocket. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

EVANS & PHIPPS
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY MORNING, February 25,
AT THEIR NEW CENTRAL STORE,
TENTH and ARCH STREETS,
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW AND CHOICE SELECTION OF
DRY GOODS,
Bought at the recent great decline, from New York and Philadelphia Sales, where Goods have been sold at less than gold cost of importation.

EVANS & PHIPPS are determined to offer to the public all their GOODS at competition prices, not being hampered with any OLD GOODS at fancy war prices to work the cost out of them. We can and intend to sell Goods at the lowest bottom prices.

WE BUY AND SELL FOR CASH ONLY,
And all we ask of you is a call, and we will show you New and Beautiful Goods at Great Bargains, our motto being
QUICK SALES AT SMALL PROFITS.
Our stock of Goods is too numerous to insert here, but would advise every one to take a peep and see for themselves.
EVANS & PHIPPS,
N. W. Corner TENTH and ARCH Streets.

P. S.—100 dozen best quality KID GLOVES, very cheap, just imported, in choice new colors. 1t

$25 REWARD—IF THE PERSON WHO found a POCKET-BOOK this morning with owner's name pasted on inside, and containing from $300 to $350, with other papers, will return it to WILLIAM MOLAND & SON, foot of CHESNUT Street, he will receive $25, and no questions asked. 1t*

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15] Next door to Post Office.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure," prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau, of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold Wholesale and Retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free. 1 31 thsm3m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merits. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 242 PEAR Street. 11 7

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.—
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street,
[Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the country promptly attended to 5 31]

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with Advice on Business, Health, Education, etc. given daily, by
2 14 tuthsamrp] J. L. CAPEN,
at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. SIMON POEY as a member of our house.
DALLETT & SON,
Philadelphia, February 15, 1867. 2 15 1w

TO DEALERS AND LARGE CONSUMERS OF TEA AND COFFEE.
You can buy the finest fresh imported Teas and Coffees, in large and small quantities, at cargo prices, at the
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 21 S. SECOND and 932 ARCH Street.

ONE DOLLAR.
TRY OUR $1 TEAS.
You will find they are as good as the Teas usually sold at other stores at $1.25 a pound.
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Importers of fine Teas and Coffees,
Nos. 21 S. SECOND and 932 ARCH Street.

$1.—TRY OUR $1 BLACK TEA,
JAPAN TEA, AND GREEN TEAS,
and you will find they are as fine and as good as those sold for the best at some stores.
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Importers of Teas and Coffees,
Nos. 21 S. SECOND and 932 ARCH Street.

$1.25. $1 25. $1 25. $1 25.
Our $1.25 BLACK TEA is as fine as any $1.50 Tea in the city.
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Importers of Teas and Coffees.

LOVERS OF REAL GOOD AND FINE TEA,
Please take notice that we have received, to-day, a new cargo of Tea, of superior flavor, at $1 and $1.25 a pound. Also, a small quantity of extra fine quality, which we will sell at $1.50 a pound. This quality Tea is usually retailed from $2 to $2.25 a pound. It is a delicious flavor, and seldom such extra good Tea comes to this market. Try it.
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 21 S. SECOND and 932 ARCH Street.

THE FINEST, BEST, CHEAPEST COFFEE IN THE CITY YOU CAN GET AT THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Importers of Coffees and Teas,
Nos. 21 S. SECOND and 932 ARCH Street.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
NO. 21 S. SECOND STREET AND
115p NO. 932 ARCH STREET.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT ST.
During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information, possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper, healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been, and is daily being by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. Catarrh, Croup, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints.

5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).

6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

MR. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere, whom we have treated and cured:

A. R. Stewart Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquillas Mifflin county Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalls, No. 1846 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandergrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Bouden, Sen. of Boulden & Co., No. 38 South Water street, paralysis on the left side, c

NUMBER CVIII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

February.

Monday, 18.—Exciting and interesting murder in the Fourth Ward. A woman was attacked by a tame catamount, and one of the neighbors, attempting to shoot the animal, wounded a policeman who was carrying it off.

Tuesday, 19.—Awful double suicide in the Twenty-fourth Ward. A couple of brothers, who had heretofore lived together in perfect love, returned home late at night to their paternal residence both "shot in the heck."

Wednesday, 20.—A calendar of crime in the First Ward. During some high words between an Alderman and his Constable in reference to the fees, the Alderman was struck in the region of the heart with amazement by the coolness of the Constable.

Thursday, 21.—A most horrible butchering affair came off in the Nineteenth Ward. Two butchers, after having returned from the Drove Yard, where they had been drinking freely, went to their homes, and each inflicted deathly wounds on fourteen pigs before five o'clock the next morning.

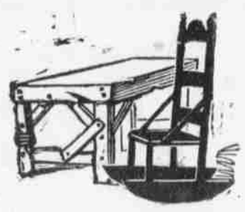
Friday, 22.—A dreadful murder at the State House. A large crowd had gathered to witness the solemn rites of taking an old chair and table out of a furniture car, and before anybody was aware of it, a gentleman from the interior of the State attacked indiscriminately the King's English, and murdered it on the spot.

Saturday, 23.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor would not follow the writings of so many editors, and make a joke of a murder; he would rather make a murder of a joke.

MR. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Grand Presentation Festival at Independence Hall in Honor of the Occasion—Account of the Relics, Speeches, Etc. Etc.

Yesterday being our usual holiday of the 22d of February, and the celebration of it by the "Veterans of 1812" being about played out, some gentlemen who make speeches conceived the idea of putting in the State House a Chair and Table, each a matter of interest—the Table of more than ordinary interest, about seven and three-tenths, compared to so many other pieces of antiquity in that antiquated room. Below we give a drawing of



THE TABLE AND CHAIR,

as they now sit in state, in company with Washington's Pew and the Cracked Bell.

THE RELICS.

A description of the relics may not be out of place. The table is made of pine boards one inch thick, planed on both sides, and fastened to the legs with wrought nails—the top has four knots in it, but this apparent defect is hid by a covering of black leather glued on it. The legs are substantial and well to do, except the bandaged one, which is suffering from a compound fracture. The braces are all inch stuff, planed on the outside, and are yet in a good state of repair, nothing but the best wrought nails having been used upon them.

The chair is a very interesting relic of the straight-back and hard-bottomed days of our grandfathers and mothers. The rockers yet retain all the strength of their youth, having originally served a useful existence as portions of a head for a flour barrel, when that commodity was $3·75 a barrel, and every family had one. The rests for the arms look more to the comfort of the chair than the sitter, and are constructed on true mathematical principles, as it seemed to be an axiom well known to the ancients, that the shortest distance from one point to another was a straight line; and by adopting that principle in the construction of the arms of the chair, not only was strength gained, but also economy of material. The height of the back where the principal cross-piece receives the shoulders of the occupant, is an evidence of the stalwart proportions of the men and women that fought during the Revolutionary times, as they sometimes do now, as the every-day evidence in the adjoining Court-room abundantly testifies. There is some slight attempt at ornamentation in the upper panel of the chair back, in the rounding of the upper edge; but it is like its original owners, whose beauty consisted in being straight up and down.

THE PRESENTATION.

Mr. Hall, from Harrisburg, who seemed to to be a Hall of independence, stepped forward and spoke the following piece:—

Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen of the Select and Common Councils:—I have the honor to present to the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia this chair and table, on which sat John Hancock when he put that fine copy-book flourish at the Head of our Declaration of Independence. The fitness of this presentation on this day will suggest itself forcibly to all minds. Looking upon the beautiful slushed streets, I saw the

GALLANT GREY RESERVES

marching down them. I was reminded, indeed, of "the time that tried men's soles," and thought of the great trial to their poor soles, especially if they leak (tremendous cheering), and I thought of the tender words addressed by the brave Washington to his troops at Valley Forge, as he asked "How's your poor feet?" (Cheers.)

We picture to our minds the striking figure of John Hancock, the affluent citizen, who with a bold and resolute hand affixed his signature to the Declaration, as if it had been a fifty thousand dollar check, for he was able to strike a figure like that (cheers and laughter), and which so nobly maintained the arms of the people in the struggle.

Ever let these relics be preserved and cherished. To these the lovers of liberty from all lands and of all ages will come to pay their homage, and to get their lunch in the Hall of the building, and within their sacred influences (cheers); and as we have preserved these mementoes from the red hand of violence, we hope you will not put them out under the trees, in company with the wooden toad-stools that now afford rest to the weary pilgrim. (Immense applause.)

The city of Philadelphia! the home of old Independence Hall! What city in the Union so loyal, so salty, so cheap and good for the money!—(cheers)—so liberal to the bounty-jumpers in the late war, as this loved metropolis of the State of Pennsylvania?

What city that, through public and private subscription, ever gave so many dinners to its own public officers? When I recall the Fairmount Park extension suppers, the dinners to visiting Councilmen from other cities, and the Gas Trust Committee's feeds, I see in its people a liberality unknown to ancient times. (Immense cheering.)

Here, Mr. Mayor, let this old table and chair remain, and when the stranger visits your city don't send him to the top of the steeple to see the Bell of Liberty, while it lies here cracked beside these other relics of "the time that tried men's souls." (Long-continued applause).

During the speech of Mr. Hall the most deep and solemn silence prevailed, except when broken by a hungry crowd outside, around Mrs. Patten's coffee-stand, calling out, during some momentary pause, "Aunty, take out for four doughnuts, two slices of ham, and a cup of coffee!" or, "Aunty! a bowl of pepper-pot at this end of the table!" It was, indeed, a thrilling scene, and one that will be remembered as an epoch in the history of the city; for, excepting the day of the firing on Sumter, there never was such a business done at the coffee-stand as on this day, and, considering the inclemency of the weather, the receipts were enormous.

After the conclusion of Mr. Hall's eloquent remarks, Mayor McMichael spoke his piece, which was vociferously applauded by all of the policemen present, and by many of his other hearers.

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Reps.:—The city of Philadelphia accepts the trust which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania confides to her. She will accept of any amount of trust. (Cries of "Joke!") For there never was a time when she was, in mercantile language, "harder up." (Cheers.) To mark her good sense, she has assembled here with a large and efficient police force to attend the gentlemen from Harrisburg in their visit—(immense cheering by the police and hisses by the dignitaries)—the favored citizens to whom she has delegated her authority to make and execute laws in reference to the colored people riding in the cars, and kindred subjects—(immense cheering by the dignitaries and hisses by the police)—the learned expositors, dictionaries, and first-class readers of her history, legends and traditions, and the press, including the *North American and United States Gazette*, which is still published, and which daily records her progress, and a full account of all the murders as fast as committed. (Cheers by the police and others.) In this presence she makes public declaration that she esteems the custody of these precious relics a rare privilege, and offers a solemn pledge that they will be well taken care of, dusted every week, and rules posted up in a conspicuous place prohibiting gentlemen from leaning back on the chair, putting their feet on the table, and squirting tobacco juice all over the printed card. (Laughter.)

It is proper they should be here! It was here Columbus first landed at the Blue Anchor tavern in Dock street! It was on this very spot that was fought the Battle of Bunker Hill, in which Ferdinand De Soto and his handful of brave men, assisted by the First City Troop, numbering fifteen souls, after burning his ships, defeated the red savages of the prairie! It was here the Pilgrims landed, after a stormy passage, without the aid of a City Ice Boat from the Breakwater to the Navy Yard! And here is Smith's Island, on which Robinson Crusoe trained his pet goats; and here the Berks county Dutch first discovered William Penn, under a tree up Kensington, peddling out dry goods to the Indians, and when he bought our noble old Commonwealth with two pieces of New York Mills muslin, one bundle of red flannel, and a dozen tarpaulin hats; and I may add, the principles of the immortal Penn, Disciple of Peace, who accomplished so much by the piece, are yet seen embodied in the shrewdness of our merchants and the economy of our public edifices. (Immense cheering by the builder of the new Court House.)

Since these relics were separated from this hall, the achievements of art have surpassed the wildest imaginations, and developments have co-operated and are still co-operating to produce on this continent an empire with deeper oil wells, bigger hotels, longer railroads, louder thunder, and forkeder lightning than the world has ever before witnessed. The men who sat in this seat and wrote at this table, while engaged in the creation of a new republic, could not have dreamed of what we at this day see at the Capitol of the Commonwealth—stuffed arm chairs and black walnut desks, oiled, with lock and key (immense cheering). They laid their foundations as broad as the earth, and as deep as the ocean, and found themselves in no very comfortable position while doing it. (Applause.)

The time, too, for this restoration has been well chosen. An act to be performed in the house could have no better time, for if the ceremony had been an out-of-doors one, such as a pole raising, we should all have got our death of colds. (Cheers.) But in the day itself there is even more essential fitness. What occasion so suitable as Birthington's Washday (loud and long-continued applause) for depositing, among kindred objects in this chamber, this chair and this washbench? (Renewed applause.) And, my friends, as we gaze upon these relics—this faded carpet, yon broken window—may we see typified the hard worn and shattered condition to which that Declaration of Independence is now reduced, that once made the sublime announcement that all men were created free and equal—which is a fixed opinion, but an unfixed fact. (Tremendous cheering, during which the Mayor put on his hat.)

After the conclusion of Mayor McMichael's speech, which he read from a printed slip of next day's *North American*, they all shook hands, the police keeping a sharp eye on the gentlemen from Harrisburg, as many of them were unknown in these parts.

A fine band of music stood out in the slush and discoursed some national airs, after which each member took a horn, and departed.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

SEVERAL LOTS OF WHITE GOODS.

White Brilliants, 12½, 20, 25, 28, 33, 37½, and 50 cents.
Handsome Plaid Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Mulls.
White Piques and Marseilles.
Marseilles Quilts at reduced prices.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
A large assortment of Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper and Bird-eye Linens.
A cheap lot of Linen Huckaback, 25 cents a yard.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels, best makes.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. 10 22§

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

Above Race,

Have just received—
1300 yards Plaid Poll de Chevre, Spring colors, at 25c. per yard; cost 40 to import,
Select styles Spring Delaines.
Large assortment New-Style Calicoes.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25c.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75c.; large assortment, all size plaits.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13c.
Boys' Colored Bordered Linen Hdkfs., 12½c.
Huckaback Linen Towels, 18¾, 20, 25, 31, and 35c.
Bleached, Unbleached, and Loom Table Linens.
Nursery Diaper by the piece, all prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' large size Silk Hdkfs., bargain.
New Spring Balmorals, $1·25.
Balmorals, $1·75; over 60 dozen sold.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

One bale Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
One bale ¾ Domet Flannel, 31c.
One bale 4-4 Domet Flannel, 37½c.
All-wool Flannels, from 31c. to $1.
Best styles, best quality Shirting Flannels.
Canton Flannels at reduced prices.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Bleached Muslins at lowest market prices, Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem. Forestdale, Amoskeag, etc. etc.
Bleached Muslin at 12½c.
Unbleached Muslins, all widths, all prices.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Pillow Case Muslin, 25c.; best in the city.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION EVERY DAY.

FARIES & WARNER,

29§ No. 229 North NINTH Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES

WILL OFFER HIS STOCK

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,

UNTIL MARCH 1,

At a great sacrifice, to insure its being closed out prior to removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Prices Very Low.

Great Depression in the Woollen Trade.

Fine Mixed Coatings, half price.
Super French Black Cloths.
Biolley and Zamboni Cassimeres.
All-wool Cassimeres for Boys, 75 cents.
Good Stout All-wool Cassimeres, 90 cents.
Very Heavy All-wool Cassimeres, $1·00.
Elegant Mixed Cassimeres, $1·25.
Mixed Cassimeres, for Spring Wear, $1·25.
Extra Weight, for Business Suits, $1·50.
Double Twist Heavy Cassimeres, $1·75.
Very Elegant Cassimeres, $2·00.

FLANNELS.

WIDE DOMET FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, 35 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL WIDE FLANNELS, 37 CENTS.
HEAVY GOOD WIDE SHAKER, 62 CENTS.
BALLARDVALE FLANNELS, ALL WIDTHS.
1 BALE GREY TWILLED FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN TOWELS, $1·50 PER DOZEN.
LARGE DINNER NAPKINS, $2·00 PER DOZEN.
500 DOZEN TOWELS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
300 DOZEN NAPKINS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HAND-LOOM TABLE LINENS, 65 CENTS.

CALICOES.

18 CENT CALICOES FOR SPRING, BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
SPRING STYLE CALICOES, NOW OPEN.
WIDE SPRING CHINTZES.

COTTON GOODS.

Still Further Reductions in

WIDE SHEETINGS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
NEW YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE.

BE CAREFUL TO GET OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11tsmrp§

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR

AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

Some special lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check,

OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS.
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS.
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, all widths.
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses.
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN.
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES.
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH.
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF

1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of our own make, wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1 00 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs, $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms,

No. 628 ARCH Street.

1 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS,

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH. COOPER & CONARD.

BLACK GOODS COUNTER.

Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, and 62 cents.
Black Mohairs, 75, 87 cents, $1·00.
Black Wool Delaines, 50, 56, 62 cents.
Black Wool Delaines, double width, 87c. up.
Black Tamisse, a bargain, at $1·25.
Black Canton Cloth, Poplins, Merinoes.
Black Silks, some auction bargains.
Grey Poplins, 38 cents, worth 62 cents.

PRINT COUNTER.

Over 200 styles New Prints, 18 to 22 cents.
Best Goods kept only, colors warranted.
New Plain Percales, Blues, Buffs, Pinks.
Balmoral Skirting, black and white striped.
New Delaines. All-wool Delaines.

LINEN COUNTER.

Table Damasks, good bargains, $1, $1·25, $1·35.
Power-loom Damasks, every width, best quality.
$2·50 Napkins, recent price was $3·00.
Extra fine Napkins, Doylies, Damasks, etc.
20, 25, 28 cent Towels, under price.
Diapers, $2·25, $2·50, $3·00, up.
Shirting and Bosom Linens, piece or yard.

NOTION COUNTER.

Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25 cents.
Hemmed, Tucked, and Mourning Hdkfs.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 15, 18, 25, 28 cents.
Silk Hdkfs., fresh stock, cheap.
White Goods, stock complete.
Silk Dusters, 25 cents.

QUILTS.

Lancaster, Honeycomb, and Alhambra, $3·00.
Marseilles Quilts, complete stock 12 stuth4p

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

I have just made out a reduced price list for all my LINENS, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most careful buyer.

To those about purchasing LINEN GOODS, we would say that our stock was never larger and more varied, consisting of the following, viz.:—

LINEN DAMASKS, ALL WIDTHS,
TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES,
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS
FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS,
LINEN PILLOW CASINGS,
HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,
FINE BOSOM LINENS,
SHIRT BOSOMS, READY-MADE,
SHIRT BOSOMS FOR EVENING WEAR,
CRUMB CLOTHS, 2 1-2, 3, 4 YARD WIDE
FINE TOWELS,
TOWELLING BY THE YARD,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN LAWNS AND BIRD-EYE
ETC, ETC. ETC.

MARKED DOWN

200 PIECES

Power-Loom Table Linen,

SELLING OFF AT A HEAVY REDUCTION

PRICES FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD.

GEORGE MILLIKEN'S

FAMILY LINEN STORE,

9 14 thstu6mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

PASTE! PASTE! PASTE!

THE UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY

Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is ready for use is warranted not to ferment, and is cheap.

It is put up in barrels, half barrels and boxes.

KEITH & PETT,

SOLE AGENTS,

1 26 tuths2m No. 134 South Wharves.

GEO. A. COKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove SIZE, delivered to all parts of the city at $6·00 per ton; superior HIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 1139 South THIRD Street, Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4§

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

THE FURNITURE

AT

COULD & CO.'S

FURNITURE DEPOTS,

N. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS

AND

Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,

Is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock in the World!

Fashion, style, durability, finish, and cheapness, all combined in their immense variety of CITY-MADE FURNITURE.

Before purchasing call and examine, or send for a printed catalogue. 2 10 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 13 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY WINES,

From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.

FOR SALE BY

E. L. CAUFFMAN,

AGENT,

No. 21 North FOURTH Street

1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA

GREAT REVOLUTION

IN THE

WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES!

Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as if done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Dealers and Hotel-Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of the Wine—

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test, we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGN

BOUCHER & CO.,

11 20 tuths3m] No. 38 DEY Street, New York.

A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

PATTERSON & BOULTON,

No. 130 WALNUT Street,

Sole Agents for the State of Pennsylvania.

Otard, Dupuy & Co. Cognac Brandy.
Heidsieck & Co. Champagne Wines.
Ernest Lausseure Burgundy Wines.
Importers of "Harp" Gin, Jamaica Rum, Sherry Wines, Burgundy Ports, and London Porter and Ale. 2 19 tuthsim

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET,
FEBRUARY 19, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1867,

for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department, at this Depot, with the following named articles of STATIONERY, for a period of six months, commencing March 1, 1867, and ending August 31, 1867, inclusive, viz.:—

Folio Post Paper, to weigh not less than 38 pounds to ream. Legal Cap Paper, to weigh not less than 14 pounds to ream. Cap Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds to ream. Letter Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 10 pounds to ream. Letter Paper, Ruled, as per sample. Letter Paper, Plain, as per sample. Note Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 5 pounds to ream. Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 35 pounds to ream. General Order Paper, as per sample. Common Printing Paper. Wrapping Paper. White Blotting Board, size 19x24, to weigh not less than 100 pounds to ream.

White Envelopes, size 3½x8¼, 4x9, 4½x10½, 6¼x9¾, as per sample. Letter Envelopes, White, size, 3½x5½. Government pattern, as per sample. White Envelopes, note size, as per sample. Letter Copying Books, size, 9x11, 500 pages. Cap Copying Books, size, 10x14, 500 pages. Blank Books, 8 to 12 quires, demi, half-bound, patent backs, Russian corners. Blank Books, 2 to 6 quires, 9x13½, half roan, 20 sheets to quire. Memorandum Books, demi, 8vo., flush, 56 leaves.

Black Ink, "Arnold's," quart, pint, and half-pint bottles, writing and copying. Black Ink, "David's." Carmine Ink, "David's," 2oz. bottles, glass stoppers. Inkstands, "Academic and Mechanic." Penholders, assorted. Steel Pens, "Gillott's," 303, 404, 604. Steel Pens, "Harrison and Bradford's," 505. Quills. Lead Pencils, "Faber's, No. 2 and 3." Red and Blue Pencils, "Guttknecht's." Paper Fasteners, "Hamilton's." Office Tape, pieces, No. 2; 3¾ yards to piece. Office Tape, rolls, No. 2; 50 to 100 yards to roll. Order Files, assorted, as per sample. Sealing Wax, "Best Specie Bank." Wafers, 4oz. boxes. India Rubber, "Faber's Improved Artist's." Rubber, Ink Eraser, "Faber's." Mucilage, 2oz., 8oz., and quart bottles. Office Twine. Gum Bands, assorted sizes.

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for (except those marked "as per sample") must be delivered at this office, No. 1139 Girard street, twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient securities for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse Envelopes,

"Proposals for Stationery."

By order of

Bvt. Brigadier-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. Army.

HENRY W. JANES,

2 20 8t] Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major U. S. A.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Muscular Senators.

From the Independent.

We made a few remarks a week or two since on the singular statement of Mr. Parton, in the *North American Review*, that human nature in New England was undergoing a process of diminution. We have seen a tabular statement of the physical peculiarities of the present Senate of the United States, from which we extract the following facts in relation to the members of the present Senate who are of New England birth and education. Of twenty-one New Englanders in the Senate, the average height is five feet eleven and a half inches, their weight one hundred and seventy-six and a half avoirdupois, the girth around the chest thirty-eight and three-quarter inches. These characteristics give no indications of the diminishing process spoken of by Mr. Parton, when compared with the average European, whose height is five feet, girth around the chest thirty-four inches, weight one hundred and forty-five pounds avoirdupois, and size of head twenty-two inches. Senators may be said, however, to be exceptional men—as they are; but then in point of physical characteristics they represent the classes who are rather under than over the average standard. The tallest member of the present Senate is Cowan, of Pennsylvania; but after the fourth of March that lofty honor will belong to Stewart, of Nevada, who overtops Sumner by three-quarters of an inch. The heaviest member is Van Winkle, of Western Virginia while the broadest chest belongs to Pomeroy, of Kansas, that sturdy radical measuring forty-four inches, and at the same time carrying upon his broad shoulders one of the biggest heads in the Senate. Grimes, Nesmith, Pomeroy, and Van Winkle have heads which measure twenty-four inches.

The smallest State in the Union sends as her Senatorial representative the smallest man; he is but five feet and nine-tenths of an inch in altitude, and weighs but one hundred and seventeen pounds all told. The Senatorial heads have a remarkable uniformity of size, the largest measuring but twenty-four inches and the smallest but twenty-two. Lane, of Kansas, carried the smallest head. It measured only twenty-one inches. These statistics of the personal characteristics of the Senate show us very clearly, if we needed any proof of the fact, that there are no giants in that august body at present; and we may congratulate ourselves that such is the case for giants, except for the purpose of a show, are anything but serviceable creatures to have in a house. It may be interesting to the public to know that the shortest member of the Senate, Davis, of Kentucky, is also the noisiest—nature having bountifully compensated a lack of height by an unnatural length of tongue.

Kite-Flying in Congress.

From the Tribune.

We learn from our telegraphic reports the reason why the Senate bill for exchanging the six per cent. compound legal-tenders into three per cent. demand notes was defeated the other day in the House. It was merely a preliminary movement of the inflationists to stop contraction and get afloat another hundred millions of greenbacks. This interesting job was finished on Thrusday. The House voted, 95 to 65, not to pay the six per cent. legal-tenders, but to substitute greenbacks for them. By thirty majority the House has broken away from its old financial advisers, and embarked on the sea of "wild cat" banking. We always desire to understand the precise situation of affairs, and thus we are, in view of recent developments on this subject, glad to see this vote and to understand the ground of it. If Congress or the House have got any specific views on the management of the currency different from those of Mr. McCulloch, it will be a relief to the country to have them developed.

Not in the shape of sporadic votes, but in intelligent discussion. Let us have an intelligible exposition of the policy which Congress or the House desire to adopt, in lieu of that recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, and hitherto sustained by them. If there is an antagonist policy, as there seems to be, let us know precisely what it is. Give us the particulars. Let in light upon this subject, so vital to the business and industrial interests of the entire nation. It is of immense consequence that the country should know what is before them. And they do not want votes merely, they want views clearly defined, and measures intelligently shaped and expounded. If the National Legislature is really in the hands of the paper-money men, and they intend to leave Mr. McCulloch in the lurch, and to pursue a policy leading to bankruptcy, let us know it, and let us know their precise methods.

Let them declare themselves in the face of day by open and exhaustive discussion. If we have got profounder financiers in Congress than have hitherto come to the surface, trot them out, and let them bless us with their expoundings. We grope in the dark ever since that twenty majority vote in the House, now increased to thirty, in opposition to contraction. The country does not want to be led blindfold down a precipice; it wants its way illumined by the new lights of finance which are, apparently, judging from Thursday's proceedings, coming out from under the bushel where they have been hidden.

If Congress is going to reject the principle of moderate contraction, let us know what we are to have instead. Show us where we stand. If there is anything in this matter beyond the necessities of rotten banks, or the renewal notes of bankrupt debtors, we should like to see it defined. No solvent man, no solvent bank, no solvent community, can honestly object to the principle of a steady contraction of the currency until we reach specie payments, or need fear its results. It is the bankrupts and the speculators only who have anything to apprehend from the application of this touchstone of national and individual solvency.

The see-saw debate and voting in the House on Thursday aptly enough illustrate the stability of opinion which, on financial topics, distinguishes our legislators. Mr. Hooper's bill, as reported, was a bill to retire the compounds, plus a section to repeal the law now authorizing the $4,000,000 per month contraction. Mr. Hooper does not believe in flying his kite without a respectable tail; his bill therefore proposed to issue in place of the compound notes certificates at 3-65 interest—not a measure which commends itself to us as sound, but a miracle of prudence in comparison with what the House finally adopted. Northwestern finance, in the person of Mr. Wilson, objected to the extravagance of this plan, on the ground that it involved a yearly payment of three or four millions of interest. It is a generous charity to suppose that Mr. Wilson, and they who follow his lead, honestly believe in this saving-at-the-spigot economy. We concede the necessity which lies upon them to advance an argument that shall have the merit of plausibility.

Mr. Stevens, however, is much too intrepid a legislator on finance to allow himself to be interrupted in the pursuit of his policy by any such trivialities as arguments. Believing in greenbacks as a national blessing, he naturally thinks it impossible to have too many blessings. A promise to pay that is repudiated is, in his eyes, as good as a promise meant to be kept; if anything, is a little better. The highest stretch of financial virtue is to issue a thousand millions of national promissory notes, and the true policy to sustain the national credit is to make it impossible to pay the debts we have already incurred. Mr. Stevens' view of the country's future is like that of the bankrupt spendthrift who complacently congratulated himself on his hopeless insolvency, and besought admiration for his enormous debts as the evidence that he had once enjoyed unlimited credit.

The House did not seem very certain whose lead it would follow. One-half hour it is half conservative with Mr. Hooper; the next it adopts Mr. Stevens' amendment for $100,000,000 of legal-tender lies, by an even majority of 40. Then in a moment of dyspeptic remorse it hesitates, and rejects the whole bill for the sake of the second clause prohibiting the paltry $4,000,000 of monthly contraction which the law now permits. Soothing its conscience by striking out the repealing section, it finally passes the bill, and the country waked up on Thursday morning to find the greenbacks of considerably multiplied in number and reduced in value. Gold on Thursday took a jump on the rumor of this bill becoming a law, of 2 per cent., or thereabout, upwards. If the policy of indefinite extension for which the insolvent Northwest clamors is to be pursued steadily in Congress, we see no reason why this most volatile of metals may not again reach the highest point it touched during the war. If it does not, no thanks to Mr. Stevens and his clients, the national banks.

The Ultimatum of Congress—Progress of the Great Revolution.

From the Herald.

Senator Reverdy Johnson's support at the eleventh hour of the Reconstruction bill of Congress is a remarkable incident and a very encouraging fact. Every principle of this bill, from first to last, Senator Johnson has actively resisted. He has been a leading advocate of the President's views and measures of Southern restoration, and from his great reputation as a constitutional lawyer and a Southern conservative, this Maryland Senator stands deservedly high in the President's confidence. When, therefore, on the decisive test in the Senate upon this radical Southern Reconstruction bill, we find this prominent leader of the opposition coming over to the Republican side, we may say not only that it is a very remarkable, but a very significant incident. His reasons for this step are certainly very suggestive. He said that if "he could have his wish he would immediately receive the Southern Representatives (elected under the President's policy) into this Chamber;" but that, as matters now stand, he felt bound to "acquiesce with the majority in anything that held out a hope, however faint, of accomplishing that object;" that "he would vote for the bill because he saw in it a mode of rescuing the country from the perils that now threaten it, and not because he approved it in any particular."

The good example of Senator Johnson, let us hope, foreshadows the course of President Johnson. The Senator sees that further resistance is useless; that the contest is decided; that Congress has the case absolutely in its hands, and is prepared to remove even the President, should he persist in blocking its path. He also sees that Southern intractables have put a check upon Northern concessions, and that since the defiant and contemptuous rejection by all the excluded States of the pending Constitutional amendment, harsher terms may be exacted by Congress with the full approval of the North. It is the ancient Roman tradition of the Sibylline leaves over again. The old woman came first with her nine books of the Roman destinies to Tarquin the Second and offered them for three hundred pieces of gold. He denied her, whereupon she burned three of the books, and still asked her full price for the remaining six, and next for the remaining three, when her full price was paid. Senator Johnson sees this, and sees, too, that the best thing for the Administration and the South is to accept this bill, and under its provisions get the excluded States back into Congress as soon as possible. It would be a master-stroke of patriotism and policy on the part of President Johnson to take the hint from Senator Johnson and fall in with the resistless current of "manifest destiny" upon this Southern question; for he may thus place himself right before Congress and the country, and still make his administration a great success upon the all-important money question.

Louis Napoleon's abandonment of his grand Mexican idea points out the way of wisdom to President Johnson. The imperial Mexican programme was a far more dazzling game in the outset than Mr. Johnson's Southern policy in its best days; and in finally giving up his projected American balance of naval and commercial power, Napoleon has made a much greater sacrifice of pride and ambition to the law of necessity than is required of Mr. Johnson. It is only the going of Mahomet to the mountain on finding that the mountain will not come to Mahomet. We would also impress these facts upon the ruling minds of the Southern States—that they no longer live in the age before the flood, when men existed over nine hundred years, but that there has been a deluge and a great revolution from the old order of things; that the heresy of State sovereignty is defunct; and that with slavery all civil and political disabilities on account of race or color, "excepting Indians not taxed," have been or must be wiped out. We would also advise the responsible leading men of the dominant white race of the South that while, as they stand, they are powerless to help themselves or obtain help from abroad, the door opened by Congress will usher them into a new era of prosperity, wealth, and power.

It is curious to note how the accidents of the war and the blunders of opposing politicians have assisted in the work of this great political revolution. A decisive defeat of the Rebels at the first Bull Run might have saved Southern slavery in the collapse of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy. Had McClellan succeeded at Richmond there would most likely have been no emancipation proclamation from President Lincoln. Had Andrew Johnson, when called to take his place, convened Congress for the legislative work of Southern reconstruction instead of undertaking it himself, the States concerned would doubtless have been restored upon a half-way compromise on negro suffrage. Had those States followed the example of Tennessee, they would be now in Congress on the same terms.

Had the Democrats in the House voted for this last bill as it came from the Senate, they would have secured to the leading Rebels the privilege now denied them, of assisting in rebuilding their respective States. As our failures in the war in defense of slavery brought about the extirpation of slavery, so all our failures in half-way plans of restoration have worked out a full and decisive settlement on the basis of civil and political equality.

All these facts should incline President Johnson to follow the example of Senator Johnson, especially as any further resistance to Congress will be utterly futile and exceedingly dangerous to the Executive. The sooner he recognizes the necessities of the case the better it will be for himself, his Administration, the South, the North, the Treasury, and the general interests of the Union.

President Johnson and the Reconstruction Bill.

From the Times.

The decision of the President, whatever it may be, in regard to the Reconstruction bill, will be chiefly important in its bearing upon his own position, and upon the fortunes of the South. The more than two-thirds vote by which the bill passed both branches of Congress places it beyond the reach of the veto. The most that can happen is temporary delay. To veto the measure openly would simply be to insure its enactment as law, irrespective o the President's hostility. To retain it in the Executive pocket, and so to smother it for the session, would be unequally unavailing; since the Congress which is to assemble on the 4th of March would at once pass a similar law, and might possibly augment its harshness and stringency. For the sake of the South it is desirable that the contingency be obviated, which can only be done by an absolute settlement within the next few days. And for the sake of the President himself it is to be hoped that he will meet the issue immediately, whether his final decision be for or against the bill.

The principles upon which reconstruction is provided for, and the conditions to which it is subjected, differ so widely from those favored by the President, that his concurrence can scarcely be expected. He has not shown himself an adept in the art of conciliation, or a very earnest seeker after compromise. The question has reached a stage, however, in which the reaffirmation of his antagonism to Congress can avail neither himself nor the country. It is not necessary that he recant his declared opinions or surrender his version of constitutional right and duty. He may adhere consistently to both, and yet find himself at liberty to follow Mr. Reverdy Johnson in his acceptance of the inevitable. By no possibility can he gain aught by refusing to acquiesce in the action of Congress. He may intensify the feeling against himself, and may perchance bring other burdens upon the South, but he can no more hope to give effect to his own views or to induce Congress to abate the exercise of its power. The unexpectedly large majorities on Wednesday placed those points beyond dispute.

Nor should the President forget the probable influence of his course upon the temper and policy of the South. Do what he may, the bill will go into effect. What he may say or do may nevertheless influence the Southern people for good or evil. They were misled by his advice into the rejection of the Constitutional amendment—a measure which, compared with this Reconstruction bill, was mildness itself. Again, they have exulted in his checks upon military authority, and have been encouraged by his language and acts to rely upon the intervention of the Supreme Court. Intentionally or otherwise, therefore, he has incurred a responsibility from which he cannot escape, and the remembrance of this fact should not be without influence upon his treatment of the present bill. It is now possible for him to encourage the expectation that his views shall more or less affect the administration of the law—in which case much sullen defiance may be looked for in the South; or, on the other hand, by an unreserved acknowledgment of the power of Congress and the will of the loyal people, he may at the outset convince the South of the necessity of accepting the terms offered without more ado. To the South it is no longer a question of choice. The "dignity" which obstructed Governor Orr's path cannot save the present Governments from the operation of negro suffrage and the disability clause of the Constitutional amendment. The "passive resistance" and "masterly inactivity" which Southern Solons have inculcated as infallible prophylactics, will neither frustrate the Brigadiers and their commands nor save from disfranchisement a large and influential class. The provisions of the bill will be brought into play, happen what may. New Constitutions will be provided, despite the disfranchisement and exclusion from the conventions of every prominent Rebel. The only open aspects of the question refer to the spirit in which these events shall be received and the disposition to be shown in relation to them. It is in connection with these points that the President should feel his responsibility. And it is in view of this responsibility, rather than in consideration of any other circumstance, that we trust the President will respect the action of Congress as a settlement of the reconstruction question, from which there is no appeal.

The Congressional Candidates in Connecticut.

From the World.

The Congressional nominations on both tickets in Connecticut have now been made, and the campaign has commenced in earnest. The nominees in the districts are as follows:

Democratic.	Radical.
1. Richard D. Hubbard.	1. Henry C. Deming.
2. Julius Hotchkiss.	2. Cyrus Northrop.
3. Earl Martin.	3. H. H. Starkweather.
4. Wm. H. Barnum.	4. P. T. Barnum.

The nomination of Richard D. Hubbard in the First District is almost equivalent to an election. He is one of the ablest lawyers and one of the most popular men in the State. He has been repeatedly urged to allow his name to be used in nomination, and, until this year, has steadily refused. During the Rebellion he was what is called a "war Democrat," and the Republican party even claimed him; but, at any race, his record is a consistent one, for he believed that the war was for "the restoration of the Union," while his opponent, Henry C. Deming, now a rabid radical, wrote a letter in 1861 denouncing the unwarranted "invasion of States," and expressing other and similar sentiments which would have been satisfactory to Jeff. Davis himself. Mr. Julius Hotchkiss, the Democratic candidate in the Second District, is an energetic and successful business man, and the New Haven *Journal and Courier* (radical) says "his personal character is excellent," and personal character goes a great way in Connecticut. Mr. Earl Martin, of Killingly, and Mr. William H. Barnum—who is the candidate against Phineas T. Barnum in the Fourth District—are strong nominations, and will command full votes.

The only nomination on the other side which is really a strong one is that of Professor Cyrus Northrop, of Yale College, who runs on the radical ticket in the Second District. In the last Congressional election this district gave the radical nominee 1715 majority; but the year following, on the vote for Governor, this large majority was wiped out, and the Democrats carried the two counties composing the district by 1887 majority. The changes in the other districts, in a single year, are sufficiently striking to suggest the possibility that still more marked changes may occur this year. The following is the vote at the Congressional election in 1856:—

Districts.	*Rad.*	*Dem.*	*Rad. Maj.*
1st. Hartford and Tolland	10,619	8033	2586
2d. New Haven and Middlesex	11,236	9521	1715
3d. New London and Windham	8,566	4349	4217
4th. Fairfield and Litchfield	11,747	9112	2635

The above table shows the majority over the Democratic candidates; in the First and Second Districts there were 314 scattering votes, but in the four districts there is a clear radical majority of 11,153. A year later, 1866, the votes in these districts for Governor were as follows:—

Districts.	*Dem.*	*Rad.*	*Dem. Maj.*	*Rad. Maj.*
1st. Hartford and Tolland	10,969	11,097	.....	130
2d. N. Haven and Middlesex	13,723	11,836	1887	.....
3d. N. London and Windham	6,751	9,176	.....	2425
4th. Fairfield and Litchfield	11,690	11,865	.....	125

The majorities to be overcome in the First and Third Districts are so small that it will not be surprising if the Democrats should carry every district but the Fourth; and to carry these districts and the whole State ticket, requires a change of but one vote in two hundred in the State. When radical majorities of more than eleven thousand are reduced to five hundred and forty-one in a single year, proper effort ought easily to reduce the five hundred and forty-one to considerably less than nothing.

Congressional Reconstruction.

From the Nation.

At the end of the session, Congress has undertaken in earnest the work of reorganizing the Southern States; and both Houses have passed bills designed to break up the Governments organized by the President, and to subject the Rebel States to military rule while new Governments are being organized upon the basis of universal suffrage. At the time of our present writing, the two Houses have failed to agree upon any precise measure; and although there is no doubt that they will agree upon something immediately, the bill will now be subject to the risk of a pocket veto. We are not without hope, however, that Mr. Johnson will for once be wise enough to resist the temptation to commit this act of folly, and will either sign or openly veto the bill.

We stated last week the reasons for our approval of the main features of the bill providing military government for the South. The condition of society there is so thoroughly unsound, and the forms of law are so systematically perverted into oppression, and so unblushingly overridden when perversion is too troublesome a process, that it is a mockery to refer any loyal man to an average Southern court for justice. The existing Governments of the Southern States were founded by military power, exercised in a totally unconstitutional manner by the President, who usurped to himself the whole authority of the Legislature, and used powers conferred only for the purposes of war to establish institutions designed to be perpetual through times of peace. Delay has so strengthened these usurpations that they can be set aside only by a vigorous exercise of the same military power which set them up.

To effect this is the purpose of the "Military bill," as it is commonly called; and with this purpose we heartily sympathize. On account of their origin in executive usurpation, their total exclusion of the colored people, and their practical exclusion of all loyal white men, we are opposed to any kind of recognition of the *de facto* governments at the South. We believe that the wickedness of their course thus far, atrocious as it has been in Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and elsewhere, is a mere trifle compared with what it would have been if Mr. Johnson's policy had been adopted by Congress; and we are unwilling that the work of reorganization should be in any degree entrusted to men who have shown such malignity and bigotry as the majority of Southern officials.

But we have felt anxious that it should appear not merely by speeches in Congress, but by the text of the law itself, that a measure so stringent, and in form so anti-republican, is purely transitionary in its nature, and intended to pave the way with all possible speed to a reorganization of the States upon a democratic basis. Accordingly, in our judgment, the amendment offered by Mr. Blaine in the House, and substantially adopted by the Senate, greatly improved the bill. Nor do we suppose that this amendment would have excited any opposition but for its indiscriminate admission of disloyal men to the right of suffrage. This is a point of no small difficulty, since without such an administration of the law as cannot be hoped for while Mr. Johnson remains in office, it is vain to suppose that the loyal voters of the South will have a fair chance at the polls.

Their enemies are, at least, nearly as numerous, thoroughly organized, trained to political action, in possession of all the wealth of their States, and unscrupulous as to the means of victory. We believe that all these advantages will fail them in the long run, if they persist in maintaining unjust laws, and administering them as they now do. But we cannot wonder that Southern radicals, like Messrs. Stokes and Arnell, should be unwilling to adopt any system of government which puts their necks in present peril, no matter how confident they may be that it will work beneficially for their posterity.

Mr. Eliot's bill for the reconstruction of Louisiana is much harsher in its operation upon Rebels and Rebel sympathizers than the amendment to the Military bill, since it requires all voters to take the test-oath. This of course puts the government of the State exclusively into the hands of those who have always been loyal, three-fourths of whom are colored people. This is too severe a rule not to be highly injurious if permanently maintained; and the probability is that when once established it would be kept up too long, and finally be broken down by wholesale perjury, as in Maryland, or nullified by the rising up of a new generation able to take any oath as to their freedom from *acts* of disloyalty, and yet embittered by the exclusion of their parents and friends. Months ago we urged that no plan of mere exclusion would avail to deprive Rebels of power, and that the remedy should be sought in the opposite direction. We are still of that opinion, which has received strong confirmation from the total failure of the exclusive system in Maryland and Kentucky, and the acknowledged certainty of its failure in Tennessee, where it has owed all its limited success to the intense zeal of Governor Brownlow.

No plan can be devised by human wisdom for the organization of States having such discordant elements as those existing at the South which will not be defective in its working. It is easy to say that a system which operates harshly upon Rebels should be preferred to one which fails to do entire justice to the loyal; but it must be remembered that the whole community will be injured by the undue depression of any of its parts, and that the loyal will gain no real advantage by an unfair monopoly of political power. The best solution that occurs to us is a middle path, by which the Government should be secured to the loyal citizens for the first year or two, but afterwards left to the operation of universal suffrage. Even this restriction would not be favored by us if we believed that Mr. Johnson would use the military power to organize and thoroughly protect the Southern loyalists; for every restriction gives rise to a bitterness of feeling which breeds trouble for years after its cause is removed. But with such a President as we have, the country must be content to stumble along, as it best may, over the difficulties of its path. If Mr. Johnson will execute the law, however grudgingly, he is not likely to be impeached. If he refuses to do so, the questions of reconstruction will be speedily simplified by his removal from office.

In looking back upon the past, it is impossible not to be impressed with a deep sense of providential guidance in the various conflicts which have brought the American people to such comparative unanimity in favor of justice towards the colored race. Every difficulty thrown in the way has but increased the popular determination to establish equal rights. Six years ago the North would have rejoiced to accept any mild restrictions upon the spread of slavery as a final settlement. Four years ago it would have accepted peace upon the basis of gradual emancipation. Two years ago it would have been content with emancipation and equal civil rights for the colored people with the right of suffrage. One year ago a slight extension of the suffrage would have satisfied it. All these demands were in their turn blindly resisted, in a manner that reminds us of the vision of the old prophet, who saw "an evil spirit from the Lord" go forth to deceive the wicked King of Israel into his merited ruin.

Now the nation has been brought up to the demand of absolute justice—nothing less, and nothing more. No confiscations, no oppressions are sought to be imposed by the majority of the Republicans in Congress; but on equal justice they unanimously insist. Again the short-sighted folly of the Democratic party interposes to defeat this measure, more liberal than conquered people ever knew. Again the demand rises higher, and the amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, excluding a large class of Rebels from the ballot-box, is almost certain to prevail. Here we would gladly stop. We desire nothing in the way of punishment to be imposed upon the masses of the Southern people. But it may be the Divine decree that they shall not be saved the madness of themselves and their friends; and that they shall be placed under the yoke which they have done everything to invite.

If Mr. Johnson kills the measure of reconstruction now to be submitted to him, by depriving Congress of an opportunity to repass it over his veto, the doom of the South is written. A sterner law will soon be passed over his head, and the sullen population excluded from the privilege of self-government may thank their Northern allies, and their own obstinacy, for a result which we deprecate, and which the strongest anti-slavery men never desired.

Reconstruction in Congress.

From the Independent.

The Reconstruction Committee reported a bill last week providing for the division of the Rebel States into districts, and the appointment of officers not below the rank of Brigadier-General to rule those districts, who are clothed with large powers for the maintenance of order therein until civil government shall be fully established. This bill passed the House by a large majority. It was a purely military measure. On Sunday morning the Senate passed the bill, but with a vitally important additional section, which radically changes its character, by providing for the ultimate reconstruction of the States on a civil basis. Whether the bill as amended can pass the House remains to be seen. Or, if it does pass, whether it will be by a majority sufficient to override the veto will be doubtful. Or, whether the President will veto it is, strange to say, uncertain. We presume this combined military and civil measure will be treated as a substitute for the two bills of the New Orleans and the Reconstruction Committees, which simultaneously passed the House last week. As we write, the whole subject of reconstruction is passing the ordeal of Congressional action.

Though a long stride in the right direction, the measure, as it passed the Senate, is not all that could be desired. It secures the right of the freedmen to the elective franchise only while the Rebel States are in a *quasi* territorial condition. The friends of the negro will never rest satisfied with any scheme that does not place that right beyond contingency. They demand that it be incorporated into the Federal Constitution. The bill vests the appointment of the commanding generals of the districts solely with the President. There have been ominous outgivings that Mr. Johnson, alarmed at the cry for "impeachment" and the near approach of the Fortieth Congress, is trying to make terms with the radicals by "meeting them half way." We warn our friends to beware of the baffled demagogue of Tennessee. Not insisting here that his repeated treachery to those who elevated him to office stamps him as utterly untrustworthy, we do say that the official who would go backward from his word as Andrew Johnson did from his pledge to Senator Trumbull respecting the Freedmen's Bureau bill is a "shyster," whose word no prudent man should for a moment trust. George III once deceived his minister, the elder Pitt. Under a severe pressure, the King went backward from his royal word. Never afterwards did Pitt trust him; and, knowing this, whenever he fixed his eye upon him, his Majesty recoiled before its eagle glance. The historic incident does not quite meet the case; for we have no Pitts in Congress, and George III was a gentleman, never deserted his friends, and very rarely lied. But, if such leaders as we happen to have will follow the example of the great Commoner, they will not go far astray.

The Republican party is in a perilous position in regard to the subject of reconstruction. Let it take heed lest it wreck it upon the shoals of presidential aspirants, or sacrifice it to the rivalries and jealousies of Congressional leaders. The recent course of certain radicals in the House gives ground for the suspicion that they are either currying favor with the President to get some office, or are unwilling that any plan should succeed unless it emanates from their minds. The people have their eyes upon these troublesome gentlemen, and will sink the brand of disapprobation into their foreheads as soon as they perceive that they are impelled by ambition or personal piques, rather than inspired by principle and a broad patriotism. We assure the leaders of the outgoing and the incoming Congress that the country expects them to adopt a policy, and prove themselves competent to carry it into successful operation. Robert Walpole guided the affairs of England with unparalleled skill for a quarter of a century. Yet he was the most corrupt minister that ever lived. But when his hand relaxed, and he became feeble as well as corrupt, the people of England drove him from the helm, and summoned "the pilot that weathered the storm." Let us remind Congress that evidence tending to show incapacity to govern a country is far more damaging to a political party that positive proof that it has plundered it. We entreat our friends of the XXXIXth and the XLth Congress to cease their bickerings, adopt a wise policy, and enforce it promptly and vigorously, that the country may by and by have rest.

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used it is a truth of our remark.

READ AND REFLECT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.

Dr. W. Wright.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat, off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your TAR SYRUP. I was accordingly half bottle, I was entirely relieved.

MARY CALDWELL, 1032 Sansom St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.

This is to certify, that I have used Wright's TAR SYRUP, for Consumption, and it gave me relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me.

Respectfully Yours,

THOMAS WINMILL.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

Dr. W. Wright.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill; one four years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them when I was persuaded to try your

TAR SYRUP,

which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction.

E. E. THOMAS,
136 S. Sixth Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT. KROMER'S,
No. 403 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1867.

In pursuance of the annexed Resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the Purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes," is hereby published in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES, FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million eight hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First, To pay deficiencies, one million five hundred thousand dollars. Second, For the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and improvement of the same, one hundred thousand dollars. Third, For a House of Correction, one hundred thousand dollars. Fourth, To pay the increase in the School Teachers' and House Cleaners' salaries, one hundred thousand dollars—for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificate therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund; which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish, in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the Ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, February 21, 1867, entitled "An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 2 23 2tt

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM W. SMITH, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SAPIO SEWELL, Executor of the last will and testament of WILLIAM W. SMITH, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. AMOS J. REILLY,
2 21 thsu3 Auditor.

ESTATE OF ANN NORTH, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims, to present them to

FREDERICK WILHELM, Executor,
No. 925 N. SIXTH Street;
Or to the Attorney, ROBERT D. COXE,
No. 528 WALNUT Street.
Philadelphia, January 18, 1867. 1 19w6

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!

TEMPLE OF FASHION

40 NORTH Sixth St.

BOURNE

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 111 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 2 8

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

London and Liverpool Dates of This Evening Received at 1·20 P. M.

A Telegraphic Feat.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON—Saturday Evening—February 23.—The United States Consul, Thomas H. Dudley, has commenced suit to recover the ex-Rebel steamer Alexandria.

LIVERPOOL, February 23—Evening.—The Cotton Market closed quiet, with sales to-day of 8000 bales. Middling Uplands unchanged in price, the closing prices being 13½d.; Middling Orleans, 14¼d.

Breadstuffs are unchanged, and closed quiet. California Wheat, 13s. 3d. per cental. Lard has declined 6d., closing at 50s. 6d. Bacon 42s. per cwt. for middling. Tallow is quoted at 43s. 3d. Ashes 35s. per cwt. for Pots. Iron 54s. for Scotch Pig, mixed numbers.

LONDON, February 23—Evening.—Consols for money, 91

Erie Railroad shares, 37¼.

Illinois Central, express division, 77.

United States Five-twenties, 73¾.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 23.

John Surratt Brought into Court To-day.

At half-past one o'clock this afternoon, John H. Surratt was brought into the Criminal Court to plead to the indictment charging him with the murder and complicity in the murder of Abraham Lincoln. He was dressed in black clothes and wore ordinary handcuffs. He walked from the jail to the court house, accompanied by Marshal Gooding and his deputies, and arm in arm with the Marshal.

It was noticed that he was seated in the criminal dock by the side of Sanford Conover, who was a witness against his mother.

District Attorney Carrington said it was proper to arraign him that he might procure counsel, but he could not now fix the day of his trial.

Mr. Merrick, counsel for Surratt, said it did not consist with the dignity of the Court to arraign a prisoner in manacles.

The Court ordered the manacles to be taken off, and Surratt was brought forward and seated by his counsel.

He was then ordered to stand up, and the indictment was read to him by Mr. Middleton, Clerk of the Court.

Surratt stood erect and almost motionless during the reading of the indictment, holding his hat before him in his hands. He replied, "Not guilty" with a slight clearing of the throat, and then took his seat.

Mr. Bradley, counsel for Surratt, said they were not able to fix a day for the trial, not having had time to confer with the prisoner.

Surratt was then remanded to jail, and was followed by a great crowd of people running after him.

The Concluding Presidential Reception.

The jam at the concluding White House Reception last night was fearful, and many expensive dresses, worn by fashionable ladies, were ruined. The wife of the President, and his daughters, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover assisted in receiving visitors.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL LADIES PRESENT.

Among the ladies present were Mrs. Secretary Welles, Miss Dixon, daughter of Senator Dixon, Mrs. and Miss Morgan, of New York, and Miss Merritt, of Connecticut, visiting the family of Secretary Welles. Mrs. General Banks, Miss Tudor, and Miss Brown, of Boston, and Miss Masters, of New York, visiting Mrs. Banks; Mrs. Senator Stewart; Mrs. and Miss Traverse, daughter and granddaughter of Senator Johnson; Mrs. General Gaines; Mrs. Senator Doolittle; Mrs. General Simpson; Miss Romero, daughter of the Mexican Minister.

THE DRESSES OF THE LADIES.

Mrs. President Johnson wore a heavy black silk dress and black lace shawl, lace cap and strings; Mrs Patterson black velvet dress, low neck, short sleeves, white lace shawl, hair curled and dressed with red camelia; Mrs. Stover, a lilac colored silk, trimmed with crystal, hair crimped and dressed with white camelia; Mrs. Secretary Welles, black silk dress, black lace shawl, hair plain.

Mrs. Senator Stewart wore a corn-colored silk and white lace over-skirt; hair dressed with white flowers. Mrs. General Simpson, a black moire antique dress and lace shawl; hair trimmed with red velvet. Mrs. General Banks, a light blue silk, trimmed with Honiton lace, and cut with low neck and short sleeves, with coral jewelry.

Miss Brown, of Boston, with General Banks, wore claret-colored silk with white tulle over-skirt, trimmed with valencienne lace, narrow white and red velvet hair dress. Mrs. Simes, of Boston, a white tarletan dress, yellow silk peplum, hair dressed with white ribbons. Miss Ludor, blue silk, with tulle over-skirt, and blue head-dress. Miss Masters, of New York, white tarletan, trimmed with white and silk, and head-dress of white silk.

Miss Dixon, daughter of Senator Dixon, wore a white tulle dress, with pink silk poplin, trimmed with crystal lace, spencer, and hair dressed with natural flowers. Mrs, Morse, of California, a white silk, trimmed about the skirt with narrow red velvet, black velvet cloak, embroidered with gold, and trimmed with swan's down. Mrs. General Gaines, a brocade silk, trimmed with black lace, white lace cap, trimmed with pink, and diamond jewelry.

Obsequies of Professor Bache.

The remains of the late Professor Bache are at his residence, on Capitol Hill, near the Coast Survey office. The funeral ceremonies will take place to-morrow, and will be attended by all the leading officials of Government, with delegations from the National Academy of Science, the Sanitary Commission, the Chambers of Commerce of the leading commercial cities, and other bodies with which the deceased was so honorably connected.

Investigation of the Collusion Rumors.

The House Committee, of which John Wentworth is Chairman, is investigating the compromise rumors. They are all based on the action of General Eddy and William Wallace Worden, a correspondent who enjoys the confidence of President Johnson.

Punishing Rebels.

The Senate has passed a bill this afternoon providing that no officer who entered the Rebellion shall be entitled to back pay due, etc.

Bills Becoming Laws.

The following bills have become laws:—

First. That before the first meeting of the next Congress, and of every subsequent Congress, the Clerk of the next preceding House of Representatives shall make a roll of the Representatives elect, and place thereon the names of all persons claiming seats as Representatives elect from States which were represented the next preceding Congress, and of such persons only, and whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their States respectively, or the laws of the United States.

Second. Declaring the sense of an act restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. It provides that the law shall not be construed to authorize the settlement of any claim for supplies or stores taken or furnished for the use of armies, or injury to property, where the claim originated during the war for the suppression of the Southern Rebellion, in a State declared in insurrection by proclamation of the President, or a State which, by an ordinance of secession, attempted to withdraw from the United States Government.

Provided, That nothing in this law shall repeal or modify the effect of any act or joint resolution extending the provisions of the act of July, 1864, to the loyal citizens of Tennessee or West Virginia.

These bills were received by the President on the 9th instant, but having been returned by him to the House, in which they originated, within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, they have become laws without his approval.

The President has signed the bill appropropriating ten millions for the payment of invalid pensions twenty-three millions for pensions to the widows, children, mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters of soldiers, and two hundred and eighty thousand dollars for navy pensions to the same class of persons just mentioned.

The President has also approved the bill abolishing the office of Superintendent of Public Printing, heretofore appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and providing for the election of Congressional Printer by the Senate.

Mr. Defrees, who was removed to give place to Mr. Wendell, will undoubtedly be elected to that office.

The President has also approved the bill to establish and protect the national cemeteries.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—Petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

Mr. Cragin (N. H.), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Captain John J. Young, to pay him as Captain on the retired list from March, 1874, to May, 1865. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Lane (Indiana), a special session for Tuesday evening, for the consideration of private pension bills, was ordered.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) called up the bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer the iron-clad Onondaga to George Teustard, of New York, upon the payment of $750,373, the amount advanced by the Government on the contract for the construction of that vessel. Passed.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) called up the House joint resolution to prohibit any officer of the Government from paying any claim accruing prior to the 13th of April, 1861, in favor of any person who promoted, encouraged, or in any manner sustained the Rebellion, or in favor of any person who, during the said Rebellion, was not known to be opposed thereto, or distinctly in favor of its suppression.

The Senate Judiciary Committee recommended the striking out all after the word Rebellion where it first occurs. Mr. Trumbull said he was not in favor of the amendment, but a majority of the Committee were.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Hendricks (Ind.) understood the object of the bill to be to prevent the payment of military officers who joined the Rebellion. He had no objection to this and to accomplish this the words proposed to be stricken out were not necessary. The amendment was agreed to.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up at 1 o'clock. It will take all day to read it.

House of Representatives.

The reading of the Journal having been dispensed with, a recess was ordered to be taken from 4·30 to 7·30 P. M.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Thayer in the chair, and took up the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government. The largest appropriations made in the bill are as follows:—

For survey of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast, $250,000.

For survey of the Western Coast, $130,000.

For the survey of the South Florida reef, $250,000.

Light House Establishment—Supply of oil, etc., $246,700.

Repairs and incidentals, $205,000.

Salaries of 589 keepers, $154,000.

Salaries of 43 keepers of light vessels, $23,900.

Seamen's wages, etc., of 43 light vessels, $271,700.

Expenses of beacons and buoys, $222,350.

Rebuilding and repairing light houses, $94,000.

Compensation of 59 keepers of life-saving stations, $108,000.

For erecting a barge office at New York, $50,000.

Capitol extension, $250,000.

Work on the northern portico of the President's office, $25,000.

Dome of the Capitol, $150,000.

Constructing Appraisers' stores, Philadelphia, $50,000.

United States Court-House and Post Office at Des Moines, Iowa, $85,000.

Completion, furnishing, etc., Treasury building, $85,000.

Purchase of Peter Force's historical library, $100,000.

Repairs, etc., of the Washington Aqueduct, $200,000.

Sundry expenses, principally about Washington, $570,000.

Salaries of Registers of Land Offices, $206,000.

Surveying the public lands, $208,000.

Mr. Price moved to add an appropriation of $25,000 for the construction of the Rock Island bridge across the Mississippi. Rejected.

Mr. Scofield (Pa.) inquired of Mr. Stevens when the expenditures about the Capitol were to be expected to cease?

Mr. Stevens said that if his colleague would ask his (Mr. Stevens') successor twenty years hence his question might be answered: but gentlemen should recollect that the construction of a great edifice like the Capitol required a little more time and money than the putting up of a saw-mill. (Laughter.)

Mr. Scofield suggested that his colleague's reply was more witty than satisfactory, but he (Mr. Scofield) had no idea that the capital was to remain at Washington. The action of Congress at the last session in cutting down mileage would tend to its removal, because when Western members could no longer make fortunes by their mileage, they would insist on its being moved westward.

The fact of there only being a single line of railroad between Baltimore and Washington to connect this city with the North and West, would also have its effect on the question of the removal of the Capital.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.) moved an appropriation of $20,000 to the Boston Humane Society Stations along the coast of Massachusetts. Rejected.

Mr. Spalding (Ohio) moved a like appropriation for the coast of the Northwestern Lakes. Rejected.

Mr. Higby (Cal.) moved an appropriation of $15,000 to establish a Light House on Point Keyes on the coast of California. Adopted.

Also $75,000 to establish a Light House on Point Arenes on the same coast. Rejected.

Mr. McKee moved an appropriation of $10,000 for repairs of the Marine Hospital at Louisville, Ky. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Longyear (Mich.) an additional appropriation of about $250,000 was made for various lighthouses along the northwestern lakes and southern inlets.

Mr. O'Neill moved to amend the clause which appropriates $50,000 for building appraisers' stores in Philadelphia, by providing that they be built on the property known as the Pennsylvania Bank building, belonging to the Government. Adopted.

Mr. Newell (N. J.) moved an appropriation for a beacon-light at Matawan Point, Raritan Bay, New Jersey.

Heavy Failure.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 23.—The well-known publishing house of William B. Smith & Co. failed to-day. Their liabilities are very heavy.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, February 23.—The steamship Tripoli, from Liverpool, February 12, has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

ANOTHER BOLD ROBBERY.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while Mr. Augustus Hang and family were absent for a time from their residence, at No. 707 Buttonwood street, a party of theives entered the back yard, pried open the cellar door, and then forced their way into the upper part of the house, where they made mischief generally. Bureaus and closets were turned inside out, and chaos brought back again. When the thieves decamped they carried with them a silver watch and some trifling articles of jewelry, together with United States securities, amounting in all to $16,000. Fortunately these last were all registered, and will avail the burglars but little in the way of profit.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Joseph Kennedy, an ex-policeman, was this morning walking down Chesnut street. When near the corner of Sixth he slipped upon the ice and fell. Going in the same direction was a colored individual named Benjamin Harris, who, when he saw the horizontal position of Kennedy, commenced laughing. The latter asked, "What he was laughing at?" He replied, "nuffin." Whereupon the said Joseph Kennedy struck the negro a blow with his fist, which would, without doubt, have felled Sambo to mother earth, if it had not been for his herculean strength. Harris not relishing this kind of treatment for his laugh, made complaint to Alderman Beitler, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Kennedy. He was held in $500 bail to answer at Court.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTfully call the attention of the News Dealers of the city and country to the fact that he will open on MONDAY, February 25, a WHOLESALE NEWS AGENCY, at No. 29 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut, where all the Magazines, Weekly and Sunday Papers, and all the late publications can be procured.
2 18 1t* JOHN O'BRIEN.

PERSONAL.

BOUNTY! BOUNTY! BOUNTY!—PAYMENT OF BOUNTY.

OWENS & CO., No. 428 WALNUT Street, have received special information from the Department at Washington that the bounties will be paid rapidly, in proof of which they have received over one hundred and fifty checks for their clients. Much depends in the payment of claims on the manner in which they are made up, as well as upon the facilities in Washington, for prosecuting them to a final issue. Owens & Co., would apprize their patrons that they have both these requisites, and would call the public attention to these facts.

Bounty, Prize Money, Arrears of Pay, Pensions, Horse Claims, Land Warrants, Additional Pay to Officers or servants, which all officers are entitled to. Also, funeral expenses collected for bringing home the remains of deceased soldiers, and all other claims against the General and State Governments.

N. B.—Special attention paid to persons living out of town. Office open day and evening.

OWENS & CO.

No. 428 WALNUT Street, Penn Building, south side. Pension Certificates procured free of charge for widows and orphans. 2 9stuthlm

ATTENTION, OFFICERS AND ENLISTED men of the late war.—All officers who were in the service May 1, 1864, until March 3, 1865, or their heirs, are entitled to an additional five dollars a month for each servant. Soldiers and heirs entitled to the extra bounty, who have not made application, should do so at once, as we are daily receiving checks for the same. Funeral expenses of deceased Pennsylvania soldiers collected promptly. All interested in the above should make early application, or address

OWENS & CO.,
No. 428 WALNUT Street, south side, Philadelphia.
Open Tuesday and Friday evenings. 2 23

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS AND Heirs who are entitled to this Bounty, and who have not yet made application, should do so at once, as the Paymaster-General desires all claims to be filed and classified as soon as possible. I am daily receiving the checks for this Extra Bounty, and notify the successful applicants as soon as received, through the Post Office. Those desiring a speedy settlement should call on or address

GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK street, one door below Third.
OFFICE OPEN TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK. 2 9 1m

JUST RECEIVED,

A ROSARY FOR LENT,

AND OTHER BOOKS FOR LENT READING,

Also, a new supply of

ENGRAVINGS,
LITHOGRAPHS,
COLORED TEXTS,
STATIONERY, ETC.

MRS. JANE HAMILTON'S
BOOK STORE,
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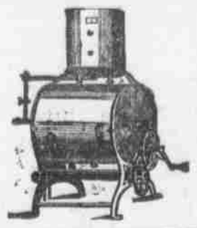
GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

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HOSIERY, ETC.

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GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR ETC

THE LARGEST VARIETY
AT
JOHN C. ARRISON'S,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Also invites attention to his
IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP. ACCUMULATION, $500,000.

DIVIDEND IN 1866, 40 PER CENT.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

Parties desiring full information will call on E. BRANARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 234 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23 1y

T. STEWART BROWN,
SUCCESSOR TO
BROWN & MAGEE,
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
BAGS, Etc.,
Suitable for European Travel,
S. E. corner of FOURTH and CHESNUT Streets,
Formerly at No. 708 Chesnut street. 2 19 1

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ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

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10 24rpd No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD St.

JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST

7-30s

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES

And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.,

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. [2 20 3m

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$23,000,000.

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

TEN PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada.

This Company, based upon a large and valuable property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts Nye county, State of Nevada, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Company.

These securities form a first claim on the entire asset of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordinar stock at the option of the holder at any period during the five years.

For particulars and further information, apply to the Secretary or the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PENN BUILDINGS,

No. 430 WALNUT Street.

PRESIDENT,
HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER
1 28 1m COL. JACOB ZIEGLER.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
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GROCERIES, ETC.

FAMILY FLOUR.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

FOR SALE BY

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

SUPERIOR CANNED PEACHES,

TOMATOES, WINSLOW'S CORN,
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
JAMS, JELLIES,
PRESERVES, ETC.

FOR SALE BY

ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 1 2m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

CANTON PRESERVED GINGER

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S APRICOT, DAMSON, GOOSEBERRY, RASPBERRY, AND CHERRY JAMS, ORANGE MARMALADE, ETC.

Just imported, and for sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,
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SOMETHING NEW.

APPLE CATSUP,

Prepared by the Shakers, by the bottle or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

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GLEN ECHO MILLS,

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McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN,
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
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ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS
ROYAL WILTONS,
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BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,

HEMP,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CANTON MATTINGS,
ENGLISH INGRAINS,
SHEEP SKINS,
ADELAIDE MATTINGS,

And a full assortment of

FOREIGN GOODS.

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Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

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V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts.,

Will open this morning, from the great Auction Sale, 100 pieces of Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·12, and $1·25; fifty pieces of Ingrains at 40, 45, and 50c.; fifty pieces of English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, at only $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 37c.; Rag Carpets, 50c.; Floor Oil Cloths, 60c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Williamsville Muslin, 28c; Table Linens, 40c. to $1·50.; Blankets selling at cost; Flannels, 37 to 87c.; Red Check Matting, 50c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. cor. Eleventh and Market streets. 2 19 6m

FLORIST

AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flower furnished to order at all seasons 1 23 rp

WEDDING CARDS,

PARTY INVITATIONS,

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

2 1tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

BLANK BOOKS,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,

2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

NOTICE.—PHILIP FORD & CO., Auctioneers, have this day sold out their entire business to McCLELLAND & CO., who will continue the Auction Business at the old stand, No. 506 MARKET Street,
January 30. [2 23]

SPRING SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES
On Monday morning,

February 25, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for Cash, 1400 cases men's, boys', and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also a large and desirable assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the early attention of buyers is called. 1t

SPRING SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, Etc.
On Thursday morning,

February 28, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, 1500 cases men's, boys', and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.; also, a large and desirable assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. 2 23 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,
On Monday Morning,

February 25, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British dry goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination, and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [2 19 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

February 26, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first class City and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [2 22 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

We will hold a large sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

February 28th, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [2 22 5t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF FRENCH CHINA, BOHEMIAN WARE, BRONZES, BARDIGLIO AND AMARMO VASES, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,

27th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a full and general assortment of French China, Bohemian Ware, etc., comprising complete decorated and gold-band dinner, dessert, and tea sets, tete-a-tete sets, tea and coffee pots, cups and saucers, plates, etc.

Also, decorated French China toilette sets, spittoons moustache cups.

Also, Bohemian glass wine sets, decanters, cologne bottles, ruby wines, etc.

TRIPLE SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Also, a full and general assortment of extra quality Silver-plated Ware, manufactured expressly for city sales. [2 23 2t

TO MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS.
SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTAL AND GARDEN STATUARY, URNS, AND GARDEN VASES.
On Friday Morning,

March 1, will be sold at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, several monumental figures, urns, garden vases, etc., to close a consignment account, by order of importers. Sale peremptory. 2 23 3t

SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., is instructed by Mr. J. P. BEAUMONT, of New York, to sell by auction, on the Evening of TUESDAY, March 5, and WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 7½ o'clock, a Collection of Modern Paintings of the highest class. It consists almost exclusively of works painted expressly to his order by living celebrities, with whom he has been for many years in correspondence. Among the Artists represented are:—

Gilbert Stuart,	Paul Weber,
Thomas Cole,	Andre Plamot,
Andreas Achenbach,	Stroebel,
E. Verboeckhoven,	Rossiter,
A. Guillemin,	W. Weir,
Eugene de Block,	W. Shayer, Sr.,
J. Patrols,	G. Shalders,
David Denoter,	E. C. Barnes,
Theodore Frere,	C. Verlat,
Count de Bylandt,	Baron,
C. dell Acqua,	Coutourier,
Gus de Jonghe,	Louis Lasalle,
F. E. Meyerheim,	Paul Soyer,
J. W. Freyer,	Hein Burgers,
M'me Ronner,	M'me Pages,
A. Van Hamme,	Rosiers,
Laurent de Beul,	Carabain,
Sonderland,	Eversen,
De Vogel,	B. G. Koekkoek,
Roffiaen,	Musin,
Van Wyngaerdt,	Von Sebin,
H. L. Rolfe,	Ebel,
W. Bromley,	Verschuur,
J. B. Bell,	Dillens,
Vertin,	Seignac,
De Vaux,	Kruseman,
Stevens,	Auffray,
Von Raven,	Professor Grund,
Brandenburg,	Zimmerman,
Kuwasseg,	De Vigne,
Lantoni de Metz,	De Vos,
Kluyvers,	De Leub,
Le Ray,	Clara Van Wille,
Leickert,	L. Robbe, etc. etc.

The Paintings will be on view, with catalogues, in the eastern galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, on FRIDAY, February 22, and continue until nights of sale. 2 19 14t

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Will hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, MARCH 18.

They would respectfully solicit Attorneys, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Trustees, and others desiring to sell property to send them a memorandum of the same as early as possible, so that it may be fully advertised.

2 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1506 and 1508 Sansom street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1331, 1333, 1335, and 1337 Mariner street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336, and 1338 Mott street.

Handsome modern Residence, with back buildings and every convenience, No. 1416 S. Penn Square.

Valuable Property—Large Distillery and Lot, 40x80 feet, Nos. 402 and 404 South street.

Three-story brick Dwelling, No. —— Gaskill street.

Desirable Lot and Carpenter Shop, No. 1839 Stiles street, running through to Cabot street.

Handsome four-story brick Store and Residence, southeast corner Fifteenth and Race streets.

Desirable Building Lot, corner of Woodbine and Willow avenues, Germantown. 2 23

BY SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

CARD.—In addition to our Private Sales of Real Estate, at our Office, we shall hold REGULAR AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Stock, and Loans, at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY FRIDAY. Properties will be advertised in all the daily newspapers, and by separate handbills.

Pamphlet catalogues, containing descriptions of properties at public and private sale, will be issued every Wednesday.

Our First Spring Sale will be held on FRIDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock noon. 2 18

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 750 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, ETC. BY CATALOGUE ON A C